

# RECREATION

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All Aboard for the International Congress!

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Leisure and National Security

By William F. Russell, Ph. D.

A Home for Hobbies

By Ethel Bowers

The Meek Inherit the Mirth

By Mabel Madden

Playgrounds or Culm Banks?

By Arthur H. Miller

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# RECREATION

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## A National College of Recreational Culture

EVERY nation ought to have its own national college of recreational culture where the method of uniting recreation with education can be studied and applied in all its bearings and where young men and women of good ability and wholesome ideals can be trained in hundreds to go forth as recreational leaders, one of the finest professions I know of, into every school, college and civic community in the land. I congratulate you on having already the nucleus of such a college here in New York and I venture to think that the development of that college is one of the most important tasks awaiting your Association. Such a college is needed as a center for thinking and in order to give unity, significance and driving power to the new education which the changing conditions of the time require. I would not assign the function to existing universities because their function is different and also because they are already overloaded. I commend the idea to those of you who are interested in such things.

L. P. JACKS, LL.D.

*From an informal address to the Board  
of Directors of the National Recreation  
Association, May 25, 1932.*

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July, 1932

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## Summer Lore!



*Courtesy Camp Life*

And now comes the time of the year when the lure of the water is strongest! Swimming, bathing, the lazy course of the canoe through the water all of these

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will call. But for many nothing will have a greater appeal than fishing. So try your luck! You will have your reward though you come away empty-handed!

# Leisure and National Security

"We are entering a new world. In the days to come there will be more leisure than labor. Failure to prepare for these conditions as in the past will bring disaster."

By WILLIAM F. RUSSELL, Ph. D.

Dean of Teachers College  
Columbia University, New York City



Dr. Russell's address was delivered at the meeting of the Department of Superintendence, National Education Association, held at Washington last February.

It was during the last year of the War that I was crossing the Pacific. The old *Empress of Japan*, a very small steamer by current standards, was crowded with returning residents of the Far East—missionaries, business men, teachers, who had been held on the coast by the diversion of shipping to carry troops, munitions, and food across the North Atlantic. To this already over-loaded vessel had been added a small party of newspaper men, motion picture operators, and publicity agents, who, as representatives of the Committee on Public Information, were voyaging to sell America to the world. The Captain, in search of entertainment and talent for the inevitable ship's concert for the benefit of the widows and orphans of those who sail the seas, failing to find vaudeville actresses or opera stars, hit upon the motion picture operators, and learned from them that they would gladly assemble a projector and give a show, provided that the materials could be brought forth from the hold and the films taken from the fireproof vault. To this proposal there was joyous agreement, and the Captain ordered one of the forward holds to be opened and the boxes hoisted out.

It was fortunate that the sea was calm, the weather fair and the glass high, for all day long from early morning until sunset, all through the night, and all day long the next day, some score of men toiled in the hold shifting boxes, barrels, bales, bundles and crates; all day long and all night engineers rattled the donkey engines, hoisting freight. The forward deck was piled high. Everything was turned over and examined, until, away down deep, almost upon the keel, was discovered the boxed cinematograph, triumphantly to be brought to the regions above. It must have been loaded with the first freight. Because of these long hours of toil and struggle, the first class passengers were regaled with "Brown of Harvard," "Scenes in Central Park," and views of "Our Feathered Friends"—so much labor for so little.

I asked the Captain if he thought the game worth the candle. He replied that it did not make any difference. One of his chief jobs was to keep the crew busy. For emergency purposes, he said, a full crew was needed; there was little to do in good weather at sea, and they might as well shift cargo as to paint, scrape and clean. He said that the danger at sea was as great from an idle crew as from fog or storm, and that every ship's captain in the interest of order was compelled to keep every man at work all of his waking time. Without this there would be disorder and discontent.

It seems to me that society in ages past has followed the idea of the captain of the ship. A few people have been on the top of the pile. The great mass has had only to honor and to obey. By crude processes of manufacture (that is making by hand) and by ancient and simple modes of agriculture, man has been able to maintain himself by the sweat of his brow; and if by this procedure he has had his family and provided them with food, clothing and shelter, he has generally been content. He may labor from dawn until dark, day after day, year after year. The yield may be sparse; the rewards slight. But he is at work, his wife is at work, the children are at work. There is no mutiny in such a crew. There is no mischief done by idle hands. The society that is at work is secure.

Now the ship sometimes comes to port and the men receive shore leave. Here they blow off their steam, but not on board. So in most societies there have been periodic cessations from toil. There is the seventh day of Jews and Christians, the Market Day in the East, Saturnalia, May Day, Christmas, New Year's Day, Easter, the Emperor's Birthday. The farmer leaves his plough, the woodsman abandons his axe, the artisan drops his tools. All change their normal activities. There is a religious ceremony to attend, a patriotic act to perform, a traditional ceremony in which to participate, an old time game to play, an ancient tale to hear. Then the ear gives no heed to discontent, no attention is paid to conspiracy. In a secure society people do not idle. They are busy, busy at work, busy at play, busy at initiation ceremonies, busy at war. Idleness they abhor. Lethargy they abominate.

Let us remember that our new industrial machine produces two products--goods and leisure. If consumers, for some reason or another, do not take the first product of the machine, they can use the second. But we shall have to make it usable. It is our next big industrial and social problem.  
L. C. Walker, *Distributed Leisure*.

Now occasionally as we look into the past, we find illustrations of groups of people who for one reason or another had nothing to do. Take the case of the victorious army one week after its return in triumph from a successfully terminated campaign. The parade is over. The captives have been exhibited;

the booty displayed. The enemies' standards are in the museum. What are the soldiers to do? Years on the field of war displace a man from his normal walk of life. He has lived. He has seen. He has marched with Alexander. He has crossed the Rubicon. He has been the sun at Austerlitz. He has suffered at Valley Forge. He is the idol of you, the pride of the locality; and he likes to tell about it. How can he settle down to the placid, hum-drum work that he used to do? It is so much more pleasant to sit around the stove at the store, tell of the Bloody Angle at Gettysburg and meet all the trains. Caesar rewarded his soldiers by grants of land. So did Napoleon. Washington was very solicitous that the heroes of the Revolution, away from home for eight long years, should be properly rewarded with grants of land in the Ohio Valley. It is at least worthy of note that all these soldiers' grants were far away—weeks removed in travel time from the centers of government.

Transportation is not the only method employed by societies troubled by the idle. The unemployed mobs that surged in the streets of Rome were a menace to the security of the State. They had to be fed; and they were fed. They also had to be occupied; and this is the explanation of the coliseums and stadia in which were held the contests; the races, the massacres, there to divert the idle and unoccupied and hold them in line. I have no doubt, looking at the problem from this point of view, that a part of the toleration of opium and narcotics, widespread drunkenness and gambling, horse races, sweepstakes, and lotteries is due to the fact that these are all diversions for the idle. They may be bad, but they are better than revolution.

We, in the United States, are at the moment in the midst of one of the times of economic depression which periodically seems to attack the type of society in which we live. Just as in 1837 or again in 1857 or in 1873 or in 1892, factories

are standing idle; thousands, yes millions, of men and women are out of work; bread lines are long and tales of distress and instances of hardship are on every hand. No one can tell how long this condition will last. All may improve in the near future; we may expect before many years have passed that the depression will be over, that factories once again will open, that workers will be in demand, that the market will recover, that wages will rise, and that prosperity, fact or myth, as Stuart Chase puts it, will be amongst us again.

But I venture to predict that, even when prosperity returns, unemployment will still be with us. I realize that I tread upon dangerous ground. I know that I am no scholar in the field of economics. Nevertheless there are many straws that point the way toward which the economic wind blows.

It is apparent that we are entering upon a new kind of life, here in the United States, as well as in the rest of the world. In the opening chapter of *Recent Economic Changes*, the report of the Hoover Commission, Professor Gay of Harvard writes:

"The present situation of the United States, remarkable as it appears to the inquiring stranger, may be regarded in future times as but one interesting stage in a lengthening series of somewhat similar episodes characterizing the history of this and other modern nations. The Industrial Revolution, of which this stage is a part, was not merely a sudden burst of industrial and commercial activity, occurring in England just before the threshold of the nineteenth century, and spreading by transmission or diffusion at successive intervals to other countries. . . . It was rather a new organic

growth, utilizing new powers over nature, and expanding over the world with an uneven but continuing acceleration. . . . The successive phases of its development we have only begun to analyze."

The Industrial Revolution is not a movement that is spent. The change from "that primitive, egalitarian, individualistic democracy produced by the log cabin, free land and isolation," began

late in the eighteenth century, has steadily progressed since that time, and in the period since the World War has modified our society with increasing and heightened results. The full effects have not yet been reached. Important changes are still in the making. We are passing one of the great milestones of history. A society is developing different from anything that man has ever seen. We are entering upon a new world.

Mechanical inventions of all types are increasing by leaps and bounds. Improved processes of manufacture are constantly being discovered. From a study of conditions of the past, as they have developed up to the present, we can at least make the following deductions as to trends:

1. We know that technological inventions have displaced many workers, and it is probable that much unemployment has come as a result of the machine. Studies have shown that new inventions cause unbelievable distress; that people are thrown out of work, and that in most lines of production each year sees fewer and fewer hours of labor needed per unit of production. It is true that lowered production costs decrease the price and increase the demand. It is also true that increased consumption of goods brings other jobs in its wake; but certainly shorter hours and periodic layoffs and, in an im-

perfectly organized society, much unemployment is due to increased technological skill.

2. We know that the increase of mergers and the growth of intensive and quantity production have also increased unemployment. It is not only the machine that has displaced the worker. A hundred small factories scattered all over the country will employ more hours of

labor per unit of finished product, than will be the case when these separate enterprises are combined into one huge plant in Bridgeport or Detroit. This process of concentration in industry has proceeded apace in the years past, and has contributed to unemployment.

3. The frontier is closed, and men, displaced by mergers or machines, no longer can pack up the covered wagon, take the gun, the axe and the

It would be utterly futile to give any person detailed instruction as to how he should spend the particular portion of leisure he happens to have. It would cease to be leisure if he had to use it according to rule. All you can do by way of educating him for leisure is to make him familiar with the field where the finer opportunities exist—the field of skill in games, and still more in art and craft—and then train him as an all-round man, a good judge of values, capable of making his own choice and developing his own technique.—Dr. Lawrence P. Jacks.

salt, and fare forth to a new start. There is no place to which to go.

4. The rapid tempo, the high speed, the quick reaction demanded by the new machine has put a premium on the younger worker. In many lines of work, there is no longer need for extended apprenticeship. One can learn all that one needs in a short time; and the young, the quick, the healthy, the strong, they are the ones in demand. The older worker is being displaced.

5. We are entering a society where men will be able to support themselves and their families, provide food, clothing and shelter, not by long hours of toil, but by short. From the point of view of this paper, the problem is the same whether seventy men work twelve hours a day seven days a week, 105 work eight hours a day seven days a week, 147 work eight hours a day five days a week, or 294 work four hours a day five days a week. The same amount is accomplished. If by quantity production, by technological improvements, by scientific management seventy men can now produce as much as 294 once did, then the four hour day for five days a week could supplant the old twelve hour day every day. Fewer people working shorter time will be able to provide for our needs. In a sense, unemployment of this type is really to be classed with the Sunday rest, the Saturday half-holiday, the winter lay-off for the painter or the summer's idleness for the coal-miner.

With these factors in mind, it is not too much to speculate that we are entering a society in which in good times, not in depressions, many people will be idle. Young people will not be employed. Old people will be retired. Young people from twenty to forty-five, men and women, will indulge in brief periods of furious activity to be followed each day by hours of relaxation with two or three days off each week. Either we shall have a situation like this, or else the opportunity to work will be as at present unjustly distributed, or else there will be a deviation from the tendencies which have operated in the years just past.

This means that the machine age will have brought upon us the condition dreaded not only by the ship captain, but by all societies in the past. We cannot deport those who are not at work. We have no distant frontier to which they can go nor free land to give to them. We cannot divert their minds by athletic spectacles. We will not tolerate opium. We have legislated against alcohol and

lotteries. We have neither a body of ancient customs and games nor any organized set of religious observances. We do not want war. All the usual social medicines used to operate upon idle crowds are denied to us in the United States. Our only hope is education.

We need a new kind of education when we are small. We schoolmasters should understand this world into which our pupils are to go, should realize that getting a living will occupy not so great a share of time as it once did, and that far more time will be given to other pursuits. People can be lulled to repose by cocktails, or by motion pictures or by radio or by riding in an automobile. But it will not last long. Faster and more furious excitement is demanded as the appetite becomes jaded. Our children from the time that they are small must not only come to understand but actually become habituated to the gateways to true and lasting enjoyment. It is a matter of music and art, of literature and drama, of plays and games, of politics, of supplementary hobbies and avocations.

And for the adult retraining with these ends in mind is quite as important. For our grown men and women were prepared for a society different from that in which we find ourselves today. The pieces must be picked up. We must lock the barn door before all of the horses are stolen.

I realize the futility of trying to give education for leisure to those who are distressed, miserable, hungry, unhappy. I hold no brief for education for leisure to correct such a condition. This will come only when, by wise social direction, we shall have more perfect equality of vocational opportunity. This part of the program tonight makes no contribution to the means and methods of training for leisure nor to the proper enrichment of adult life. My thesis is merely this: that we are entering a new world—the world of the machine age, the beginnings of which are unfolding about us; that in the days to come there will be more at rest than at work, and more leisure than labor; and that failure to prepare for these conditions, as in the past, will bring disaster. For lethargy in mind and body is a fertile field for the seeds of discontent, disorder and disease. Thus education for leisure and the enrichment of adult life is no slight educational activity; it is no peripheral problem; nor is it an incidental task. It is rather a fundamental problem affecting the welfare of the State, and its perpetuity; and as such should receive major consideration.

# A Home

## for Hobbies

By ETHEL BOWERS

National Recreation Association

**W**ESTCHESTER! We can't do the things they do!" "Look at the money they have to work with, then look at our budget."

"We haven't the facilities Westchester County has." "Give us practical suggestions." "Westchester County is in a class by itself."

As I approached the great Westchester County Center from the White Plains station, I seemed to be hearing again these remarks so many recreation executives in all sections of the country have made to me.

And so it seemed. The stately County Center grew even more imposing as I came near; the extensive parking areas, now almost vacant, reminded me of the newspaper accounts I had read. "Thousands Throng County Center." "Metropolitan Presents Opera to Huge Westchester Audience" The swift moving, expensive cars, flashing silently along the nearby parkway impressed me still further with the wealth and culture of the people of this county as compared to the great masses many recreation departments serve. I knew my visit was going to be an enjoyable experience but I was in doubt as to whether I would carry away practical suggestions which other recreation departments could use. As it developed, my visit was not only very enjoyable and inspirational but extremely valuable from the practical standpoint.

### The Workshop

Bit by bit I learned the details of the Work-



Frederick R. Rose, Photographer

Such a workshop as this is the open door to the satisfaction of the hunger for creative activity.

### An experiment being worked out in Westchester County of significance to the entire recreation movement

shop plan in chatting with Mrs. Chester G. Marsh, the director, as we explored the facilities of the County Center given over to the arts and crafts activities.

The Workshop really consists of a lecture hall on the third floor of the County Center, an exhibition room which formed the lobby of the Director's Office, on the second floor, the great main Workshop in the basement, and occasional use of the large basement exhibition hall. In addition there is the Handcraft Workshop at the Recreation Department headquarters, 40 Mamaroneck Avenue, White Plains, where many of the more detailed craft activities are taught.

The third floor room is charming, softly lighted, with a fire-place, attractive modernistic furniture, chairs, benches, tables, and the most intriguing bookcases, what-nots and shelves. Although, no doubt, the furnishings of this room were designed by the architect of the County Center, I have seen club rooms with similar furniture made by ingenious people from scrap lumber, store boxes and a can of paint. A permanent movie screen and a lantern projector which will show illustrations directly from a book or sheets clipped below it, without the necessity of slides, are great assets to the instructors using this room.

This room is used for art appreciation and history of art lectures, art story hours for children, photography lectures and laboratory classes, nature classes, Arts and Crafts Guild meetings, art and nature exhibits, such as sculpture, bronzes and tropical fish. An adjoining lavatory, without windows, was easily made into a photographic laboratory dark room with the addition of a few inexpensive shelves and a large kitchen sink.

The second floor room is primarily for painting exhibitions. By means of inexpensive wall and light treatment it is usable for the series of transient exhibits which have included at different times exhibits of the work of several Westchester County artists, of metropolitan artists, local collections, such as the present one of twenty-six paintings by as many modern American artists, original cartoons from Judge, and work done in the adult and children art groups of the Workshop and of public school art classes.

These exhibits have been sponsored by the Workshop Director and the recently organized Westchester Arts and Crafts Guild, of which she is secretary, "to afford opportunities for creative work and to further interest in arts and crafts as recreational, inspirational and educational activities." The guild meets twice a year, has dues of only a dollar, and is open to anyone in the County interested in arts and crafts. In addition to sponsoring these small exhibits it promoted last fall a very successful Arts and Crafts Exhibition using the large basement room directly under the main auditorium of County's Center. Instead of the two hundred articles expected, the committee had to close the entries when one thousand were reached. Six hundred and seventy-five paintings, drawings, prints, designs, sculpture, carvings, ceramics, textiles and miscellaneous articles of leather, metal, wood and reed were displayed, all of them original work of residents or taxpayers of Westchester County. It is interesting to note that the exhibit committee achieved professional results by very simple and inexpensive means. Boards around pillars were used and wooden steps placed pyramid fashion which were secured from the auditorium upstairs. There were potted shrubs, possibly from the Park Department, and some easy chairs, no doubt also from the County Center. With tabourettes and pedestals home-

made by a welfare laborer, with a few odd pieces of cloth for draperies and table throws, a printed program carrying advertising, and a full Sunday of work by the committee of the Guild in arranging the display, the first annual exhibition of the Westchester Arts and Crafts Guild, which was visited by ten thousand people, was practically a cost-covering project which any metropolitan recreation department could conduct.

#### Imagination and Ingenuity

The exhibition was held in the large basement hall next to the Workshop itself which we visited next. Last year this Workshop was an unfinished room, probably like hundreds of other public building basement rooms in all parts of the country, irregular in shape, with innumerable nooks and crannies, pillars at regular intervals, and in this case, without windows, a fact which would cause most people to ignore it entirely as a possible recreation facility. However, with forced ventilation and simple but adequate lighting, we find an apparently impossible basement room having decided assets, fresh air of even temperature, cool in summer, warm in winter, without noise, dust or dirt, and with controlled even lighting and sufficient room and storage space. The latter has been acquired by most cleverly boarding up some of the many nooks and crannies to make closets and cupboards, the paneled wood work relieving and softening the brilliant white of the plaster walls and ceiling. By using the irregularities to advantage, it has been possible to house all departments in one large room, but separating them so each can operate as a unit. The pottery department has one end with a cozy alcove for the work tables, cupboards for pupils' personal articles, a potter's wheels in its corner, the kiln and necessary drying racks in another nook, an unused elevator shaft which is ideal for storing wet clay, and several ice chests, one apparently second-hand from a store or a meat market, another home made, for storing unfinished clay articles which must be kept moist. Not a foot of space is wasted, all elements combining to give the pottery and sculpture enthusiasts a roomy, yet cozy work shop where they can scatter clay everywhere they wish (provided they leave everything ship-shape at the end of the day).

Pillars separate the work benches of the wood carvers and furniture makers from the looms of the weavers, from the easels of the painters, and the chairs and drawing tables of the cartoonists. More cupboards and closets in more cubby holes provide storage space for various supplies which are sold at cost, and for unfinished work. When I questioned the cost of all this equipment, the director pointed out a clever carpenter, sent and paid by the welfare department, and a janitor-handyman, likewise provided, who were responsible for the many home made stools, easels, benches and the cupboards, which in a previous existence were undoubtedly side boards, bureaus and wash stands, vintage of 1898. Who says other recreation departments cannot do as Westchester County has done?

#### The Atmosphere

Not only from the director, but from the staff members, part-time instructors and the pupils themselves did I learn many details and side lights of the Workshop program. In the latter I was most fortunate, for in a borrowed smock, with clay on my hands, I spent lazy hours in the Workshop ostensibly making a lump of clay into something, I know not what, (first a vase, then an ash tray, and next a tile which I finally turned into a cigarette container) but actually absorbing "atmosphere." In my smock and clay disguise, I chatted with my pottery neighbors and charming instructor, and wandered at will, visiting other classes, chatting with other pupils and teachers.

My first impression was that the Workshop was the kind of a beehive in which I'd like to be a bee, unlike the noisy, rushing, pushing, shoving, beehive of our workaday world and some other modern recreation centers. There were industry and action

here, but it was the quiet, joyous, creative activity of like-minded souls. There was noise here, but it was jolly hammering and sawing of wood workers, the laughter of the cartoonists, the low murmur of the painters, the clatter of the looms, the whirl of the potter's wheel, and the soft "plop," "plop" of clay being pounded into shape. Here was none of your nerve-racking noise, no elevated roar, no subway vibration, no traffic screeches, no earsplitting telephone jangle or incessant typewriter hammering; just happy noise which seemed to be no noise at all, but workers' peace. So often the individual worker, alone in a quiet room, is unhappy and depressed and cannot do good work but the same person in a large room, with many others busy with their own work, will soon be happily engaged in his own project stimulated by the industry of those around him. So the Workshop seemed to be a busy, happy place, into which a tired person could sink, forgetting worries, losing his former identity, absorbed in solving new problems, building another life by entirely different efforts, among congenial new friends, and with many fascinating avenues of endeavor beckoning him on. The director with her contagious enthusiasm and sympathetic approach, the staff members and part-time workers, the enthusiastic men and women, boys and girls, all contributed to the happy, busy yet restful atmosphere.



Frederick R. Rose, Photographer

One of the most satisfying developments in recreation is the increasing emphasis on the arts.

#### Leaders Who Lead

One reason why recreation activities are often well attended while the same subjects in school or night school might not be so successful was well demonstrated by one of the Workshop instructors when I jokingly called for "teacher" to help me with my clay project. "You know," she said, as she shaped my cigarette container with expert fingers, "one of

the reasons I gave up teaching to do this work was to get away from the teacher-pupil complex. No matter how hard or earnestly I worked as a teacher I never seemed to achieve the results or get the satisfaction from my work as I do here although recreation leadership requires many more hours than teaching. In the first place, people come here because they want to come, stay because they are happy in making the things they like, come back and bring their friends because they think it is one of the finest leisure time activities. In school the students had to come, make what was required in the course of study and leave when the bell rang, no matter how interested they were in their work at the moment. Although my classes here are supposed to start and stop at definite hours, I am here almost constantly and find it hard to tear myself away or force others to stop at a given hour. I've been happier here than any time in my life, for it's such a great joy to work with interested people and without a clock as a dictator."

Who are the instructors who make the Workshop activities so successful? I found that they were the best obtainable in their field—a noted cartoonist, a weaver who had her own studio, expert teachers, lecturers, and artists in many fields of arts and crafts who have technical ability and those difficult-to-define recreational leadership qualities. Many people can do things themselves, many others can teach a subject, but to lead a recreational group requires a special combination of talents.

The leaders of the Workshop all seem to have one thing in common—a bubbling-over enthusiasm for their hobby as one of the finest leisure time activities; an enthusiasm which shows in their sparkling eyes, animated faces, expressive remarks, sympathetic suggestions and tactful help. There was not the slightest indication of the teacher attitude; rather they were just co-workers, playmates, I'd like to call them, who happened to have spent more time on their particular hobby than some others, and who were happy to share their knowledge and skill with interested beginners.

**The opening of a marionette studio where classes will be held twice a week means a further broadening of the activities of the Workshop. "The making of puppets and the preparation and rehearsal of plays stimulate the imagination and require a correlation of all the arts and crafts—carving and modeling, painting and designing, sewing, carpentry and finally acting ... Perhaps more important is the broadening and unifying of social activity in the students, each of whom feels he is a component part of the whole group."**

In every case, the newcomer was encouraged to do what he wished, and if he had no definite ideas, some suggestions were offered. For example, I was asked what I wanted to make in the pottery group—and if I had said "a vase," I would have had all possible help on that difficult project. As it was, when I said I hadn't an idea, the leader guided me by saying, "I wonder if you would like to make a cigarette container?" I have practically no use for such an article but because she thought I could make one, I tried, and with her timely aid succeeded beyond my expectations. In the wood working department one man wanted to make a work bench for his own cellar as his first project, while two middle-aged sisters wanted to learn the elements of wood joining, and a man and wife insisted on making carved furniture for their living room. It was the leader's job to guide and help them all so they would get the thrill of success from each session. So it goes in the Workshop, skillful leaders tactfully modifying ambitious plans to the capacity of the participant, or helping so that at least a measure of success is insured, and spurring on timid novices to more ambitious efforts.

The various art classes, design and cartooning groups are interesting in this respect, for each person is urged to give free rein to his ideas irrespective of his technical ability. The art leader told me that many people do not get real joy from any attempts in art activities because they are so tense, and that she is trying to get her

pupils to relax, limber their muscles and broaden their movements at the same time they are freeing their ideas. With this freedom comes joy in expression, and later, with increased interest and practice comes the necessary technical skill with a greater thing—individuality.

#### Program and Costs

The variety of activities seems to meet the needs of all types of people, and the costs, too, are so arranged that every person can enter some group in the Workshop. All instruction

by members of the Workshop staff is free, although a charge is made for materials used, and for clay and firing in pottery classes, (fifty cents per lesson for children and a dollar for adults). At the County Center there are free classes in Art of Homemaking, Jewelry, Pottery and Children's Story Hours of Art and Artists, and at 40 Mamaroneck Avenue, Miss Ina Scott conducts children's and adults' classes in Basketry, Batik, Block Printing, Bookbinding, Christmas Cards (November only), Leather Work, Mixed Crafts, Toy Reconditioning (for Welfare Departments before Christmas), and Weaving. Courses taught by special instructors at the County Center, such as Cartooning and Photography cost the par-

The Workshop which last year spent thousands of dollars, chiefly on director's and staff salaries, earned back through the fees more than half of the money expended, so that the actual cost to the county was not great. In addition to the free classes, the Workshop arranges with individuals and welfare agencies to permit promising pupils who cannot pay to enter fee courses through the regular channels so no one but the director knows of these scholarships. The Workshop staff also aids county cities to establish workshops of their own and continues to assist them in every possible way. At present there are five such local workshops in Westchester County.

#### Human Values

Although I was, as a recreation worker, interested in the practical and inexpensive layout and equipment of the Workshop, the pleasant atmosphere, the qualified staff and part-time leaders, with their real recreational attitude, the variety of activities and costs to individuals and county, I was personally most interested in the people participating in the activities. I wish I might tell the stories I heard, of problem children becoming normal and finding outlets in creative work, of inmates of old folks homes finding something for which to live, of middle-aged, routine workers discovering hidden talents, and of individuals

verging on nervous or mental breakdowns regaining emotional stability. One man, perhaps a lawyer, had the delighted

smile of a small boy who has just received a nickel for ice cream, as he put away the paper-weight statuette of an Alaskan seal which he had been modeling that evening. He was more proud, I believe, of his handwork than of winning a court verdict. Another man was finding relief in the Workshop from the incessant financial worries of the past two years. You

*(Continued on page 210)*



An art exhibit has very vital interest when the work of local people is shown.

ticipant fifty cents a lesson, while others, including Design, Etching, Furniture Making, Painting, Sculpture, Sketching and Woodcarving, cost one dollar a lesson, and Tapestry Weaving, two dollars. In addition, three teachers' courses of thirty hours each in Art Appreciation, Creative Art, and Pottery carry two points of credit at New York University and cost the usual university fee of twenty dollars each plus laboratory fees for the last two courses. Thus county teachers and high school graduates can secure university credit in their own neighborhood.

# Playgrounds

or

# Culm Banks?

By ARTHUR H. MILLER

Superintendent of Recreation

Playground and Recreation Association, Wyoming Valley

LIKE many superintendents of recreation, I have watched hundreds of children come trooping in the morning through the gates of the playgrounds in happy anticipation of carefree hours of play or sport or the fascination of making lovely colored things with their own hands under the shade of a tree or porch. I have watched their faces, eager, expectant, drawn by a charm as fresh as if it had not held them in its sway yesterday and many other yesterdays.

As I have thrilled to the shrill of the "yoo-hoos" and to the patter of many feet, some bare, some almost bare, I have said to myself that all is well, for here is young life in the vibrant process of the making, the most magnificent challenge and mystery in the world. And toward evening I have watched them trooping contentedly home again, weary and dirty, some trundling the younger offspring of the family

For the majority of children city playgrounds must be a substitute for camp.

A recreation executive discovers some facts about the children coming to the playgrounds of his city.

under one arm and in the other an empty milk bottle, a bit of handcraft or a pasteboard box that had contained sandwiches earlier in the day.

Here, as in most industrial centers, these children are from the poorer homes, the humbler homes, homes of the mine workers, of industrial workers, of laborers in many fields of work, of foreign-born parentage. There could be no doubt as to that; a glance at their registration cards would prove it conclusively. But what else? There must be a great deal else that I should know about them. My curiosity

was stirred. What age groups predominate? What play



interests hold strongest sway? What hand-crafts? How many and what national groups do we have? What do the playgrounds really mean to those thousands of homes, to the mothers and fathers? How many children in the families? What other than the playground, would they have in vacation opportunities? What potential leadership is manifesting itself?

These were just a few of the things that it seemed I should know about these children to understand their needs and, of equal importance, to be able to translate their needs to those who dictate the destiny of the community and on whose will or grace the continuance of the playgrounds depend. Even in perfectly normal times it is not easy to interpret the play requirements of certain thousands of children to those whose children are sent to sequestered mountain lakes in New Hampshire or Maine or to the seashore for the greater part of the summer. In times such as these it becomes a perplexing problem. For one thing it means striking a fine balance between the insistent hue and cry of "potatoes first" and those intrinsic values, many of which are most vitally derived through the child's play life and on which our future civilization, nationally and internationally, must depend for survival.

Unfortunately, under present conditions and with a perspective too often accustomed to short ranges, it is only too easy to throw the balance dangerously out of adjustment for our future safety and welfare. Fortunately, in the crisis, many minds are working intelligently on preserving the balance. Commissions, boards, city officials, finance and budget committees are struggling with the problem in every community of the nation. Out of it should come something constructive in the advancement of social work—for the surviving agencies.

#### Finding Out the Facts

These were some of the considerations which embarked me on the task of interpreting the work of our fifty playgrounds through a study which began last summer of 8,681 children and 5,382 homes. Considering the vast amount of energy which had to be applied to the work itself with a curtailed staff it was not

a propitious time for collecting so large a quantity of data as seemed required for so complete a study. It was collected through the extra effort of a staff of eighty capable workers and since then time has been available for assimilating and classifying it.

The 8,681 children embraced in this study were enrolled during the summer of 1931 on forty-three different playgrounds in every part of Wyoming Valley, the furthest north being twelve miles from the furthest south. This is an average of 202 children from each of the forty-three playgrounds. Twenty-four of them are located within the boundaries of the city of Wilkes-Barre with its population of 100,000, and nineteen are located in the surrounding communities with a total population of about 150,000. A number of playgrounds were not included in the study because of incomplete record keeping by the instructors. The forty-three which are included are located in communities typical of the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania built around stark culm banks and bleak breakers, cut into sections, half-sections, and quarter-sections by railroads, narrow-gauge and "locie" tracks, each with a more adequate quota of speakeasies than of acres of play space on which to rear its future citizens.

The children included in the study are from every section, the "patches," the congested city neighborhoods and the middle class homes of the bosses, store men, office workers and the professional men. Although 16,000 children were registered on the playgrounds, the number was cut almost in half for the purpose of our study by eliminating all those whose records were not complete enough to give me a rounded picture. All casual attenders who came but infrequently for a swing or a ride and who resisted further participation were eliminated. Regular attendance and participation in a certain number of handcraft projects and in regular daily or special activities were the basis of inclusion. 4,425 happened to be girls and 4,256 were boys. There were twenty-seven nationalities represented.

#### Age Groups

Often have I heard the matter of age groups attending playgrounds discussed and argued. It is tremendously important that we should know more and more about it as it applies to

our own playgrounds because of its basic relationship to program planning. The predominating age has been placed here, there and everywhere. Now we know where it belongs in the Wyoming Valley playgrounds. The following table is quite convincing evidence.

	3-6	7-10	11-13	14-16	Total
Girls .....	742	1,854	1,342	487	4,425
Boys .....	546	1,426	1,391	893	4,256
Total .....	1,288	3,280	2,733	1,380	8,681

Thus it will be seen that the predominating age group on our playgrounds both for boys and girls is from seven to ten inclusive and that almost seventy per cent of all of the children are between the ages of seven and thirteen years inclusive. Much has been said of the pre-school child on the playground and yet with adequate facilities and activities provided for them we find that less than fifteen percent of our total is made up of children of the pre-school age. It is interesting to note that 428 more girls than boys in the 7-10 age and 406 more boys than girls in the 14-16 age were registered. Interpretations and constructions placed on this point will probably be as many and varied as opinions at an open session of a section meeting of a Recreation Congress. Some may attribute it to physical facilities, some to our particular program and others to local conditions.

Whatever the construction placed on it, it indicates very clearly that on forty-three playgrounds with both a man and a woman instructor on each playground and a uniform play curriculum we were able to pull and hold the interest of 428 more girls than boys of the 7-10 age. Also it indicates that we were able to pull and hold 406 more boys than girls of

the 14-16 age. Why were not these boys frequenters of the playgrounds at an earlier age and why were we not able to reach them until they were about fourteen years of age? No doubt the development of the skills in competitive games between organized teams has something to do with the pull for the older boys. At any rate it reveals a great opportunity, for the 14-16 age is a vulnerable one in the lives of boys and marks the turning point between the course of good citizenship and crime.

It is to be remembered that only a few years separate this age group from the average age of the youthful criminals who now make up a large percentage of the inmates of our prisons and most of them complain that

they went wrong at first because the community denied them the opportunity of a playground leaving the bars down to mischief.



Outings and day trips are popular vacation interests, especially when the destination is a "swimmin' hole."

ed in the Catholic faith, 2,539 in the Protestant faith, 213 in the Jewish faith and 139 in no faith.

The question of how many playground children are actually being served by other agencies of community recreation has been raised time and again. Here is the answer in our community. Of the 4,425 registered girls, 144 were at the time or had been Girl Scouts, 60 Girl Reserves, 26 Y.W.C.A. and 1 Y.W.H.A., a total of 231. Of the 4,256 registered boys, 141 were at the time or had been Boy Scouts, 93 Y.M.C.A. and 17 Y.M.H.A., a total of 251. This makes a grand total of 482 girls and boys out of our 8,681 being reached by other agen-

#### Religious Faiths

As to religion, of the 8,681 children, 5,796

are being rear-

cies exactly 5½% of those attending the playgrounds. This speaks for itself.

#### Vacation Interests

Another question to which I wanted to find the answer through our study was how many children have no trips away from home or to camps and are entirely dependent on the playgrounds for their amusement and recreation during the summer months. Of the 8,681 children, 3,892 girls and 3,740 boys or a total of 7,632 nearly eighty-eight percent, remained at home during the entire summer and were dependent on the playgrounds for their recreation. Without any playgrounds they would probably have been playing in the streets and finding mischief wherever it offered itself. 421 girls and 370 boys, a total of 791, nine percent, had visits of a week or more with relatives or friends in the country or other cities. Only 146 boys and 112 girls, a total of 258, less than three percent, had the opportunity of going to organized camps. Nearly all of these were Scout camps, some Y.M.C.A. and a few Church camps. These were the privileged few, 880 girls and 401 boys, a total of 1,281 had short automobile or trolley trips of a day or two to nearby lakes, amusement parks or picnic grounds. Included in this were a large number who counted a day's outing on a Church picnic as a trip, so I included the 1,281 in the large group who are entirely dependent on the playgrounds.

#### Children per Family

Another thing that I was curious about was the number of children per family in these 5,382 families. I found that there were 410 families with one child, 810 families with two children, 867 families with three children, 929 families with four children, 765 families with five children, 560 families with six children, 429 families with seven children, 286 families with eight children, 153 families with nine children, 94 families with ten children, 42 families with eleven children, 23 families with

twelve children, 9 families with thirteen children, three families with fourteen children and two with fifteen children. No wonder so few had camping or other vacation opportunities.

#### Nationality Backgrounds

The nationalities of our children was another intriguing subject. Not counting the 1,219 children of American born parents and grandparents, there were 27 nationalities represented in the group. Of the entire 8,681, forty-one percent or 3,581 were comprised of Polish, Russian, Slovak and Lithuanian. In the majority of cases, with the exception of those listed as Irish, Welsh and German and a few others, both parents were born in the foreign country. In the excepted nationalities, one of the parents or one or more of the grandparents were born in the foreign country. Following is the number of children of each na-

tionality: Polish, 2,016; Irish, 1,363; American, 1,219; Russian, 588; English, 560; Slovak, 530; Welsh, 523; German, 462; Lithuanian, 447; Italian, 337; Jewish, 213; Dutch, 142; Syrian, 83; Ukrainian, 68; Scotch, 38; Granish, 21; French, 19; Greek, 16; Hungarian, 9; Swedish, 8; Mexican, 5; African, 4; Spanish, 3; Austrian, 2; Harvat, 2; Danish, 1; Serbian, 1; Phillipino, 1.

#### Getting the Opinions of the Parents

During the summer the playground instructors visited 4,118 homes out of the total of 5,382 homes from which the children came. There were many reasons for these visits—securing the cooperation of the families in various playground projects, observation of the home life and environment of the children to obtain a clearer understanding of their problems and their needs, combating undesirable influences through the medium of play and association with other children and to obtain and check on information for my study. I also wanted to secure a frank appraisal of our work from the parents of the children. For this purpose the instructors suggested to the parents of five or six families in the neighborhood of each playground that

they write me a letter stating very frankly and in their own words their opinion as to the value of the work done on the playground, either praise, suggestions or criticism.

The result was the receipt of several hundred letters, many written in foreign languages. Although all of them were differently expressed there were notes of a similar point of view as to playgrounds running through all of them. One of these dominant notes was the need of playgrounds to keep "our children out of mischief and trouble." This seemed to be an outstanding fear of nearly all of the parents of both boys and girls; a fear of some unforeseen danger of conduct that would be damaging to the child lurking around the corner. Of course, many other things were mentioned in the letters, things which were of particular appeal to each mother or father and covering nearly our whole program of handcraft and special activities. Had ten times or fifty times as many letters been written from as many different homes, I am convinced that they would have been just as typical of the sentiment of the masses of our population. These painstakingly written letters are the most intensely human documents from the hands of parents that I have ever seen. I will be glad to send a printed pamphlet containing most of them to anyone writing me in care of "Recreation."

It is interesting to note how many times various comments about the playgrounds were made in the different letters. 155 letters spoke of the safety which the playgrounds afforded from street play, from playing around the railroads and mine tracks and other accidents. 142 letters spoke of the useful things made by the children and enumerated most of the handcraft projects carried on. 126 letters stated in as many different ways an unqualified advocacy of the playground, its benefits to the community, that money for playgrounds is money well spent. This interested me because the writers were home owners and taxpayers. All of these comments were expressed in no uncertain terms. 102 letters contained the frank statements of the parents that the playgrounds "keep my children out of mischief and trouble." 84 letters commented on the educational value of the program mentioning such activities as story telling, music (ukulele and harmonica), dramatics and folk dancing. In 83

letters were comments on the health and physical benefits of the playground, games, sports, athletics, physical fitness tests. 77 letters expressed the appreciation, chiefly of mothers, for the relief from anxiety, worry and care afforded them by the playground. Many said that because of conditions it was necessary for them to go out to work during the day and that the playground made this possible. In 59 letters were comments on the character building value of the playground, obedience, manliness, good sportsmanship, cheerfulness, sense of responsibility, honesty and truthfulness. In 56 letters was mentioned the pleasure, happiness and enjoyment derived from the playground by the children. In 48 letters the word "citizenship" was used in connection with the playground. In 41 letters was mentioned the appeal, lure or attraction of the playground for the children.

### Activities

It was a matter of special interest to us to secure an analysis of participation in activities, not only as a diagnosis of our program for last summer but for use in planning of future programs. The importance of changing the program from summer to summer, except in some of the fundamental activities, is too obvious to require comment. This is particularly true of the handcraft activities. At least twelve new handcraft projects, six for boys and six for girls should be brought out every summer.

### PARTICIPATION IN SPECIAL ACTIVITIES CURRICULUM

Project	Girls	Boys	Total
Pet Shows .....	1,283	916	2,199
Volley ball .....	1,119	1,742	2,861
Quoits .....	268	1,778	2,046
Careful Club .....	450	...	450
Safety Patrol .....	...	512	512
Safety League .....	1,569	1,831	3,400
Ukulele .....	354	...	354
Harmonica .....	...	305	305
Low Organization Games .....	2,371	1,981	4,352
Story Telling .....	2,256	1,444	3,700
Drama .....	874	368	1,242
Citizenship Activities .....	1,411	1,567	2,978
Folk Dancing .....	1,058	...	1,058
Track Meet .....	211	383	594
Captain ball .....	475	1,073	1,548
Lantern Fete .....	1,289	899	2,188
Hike .....	747	451	1,198
Music Contest .....	64	52	116
Playground ball .....	...	1,937	1,937
Knot Hole Club (merit awards) .....	...	457	457
Aircraft Flying Contest .....	...	363	363
Total Participations .....	15,799	18,059	33,858

## PARTICIPATION IN GIRL'S HANDCRAFT PROJECTS

Paper toys	1,030
Leathercraft belts	1,180
Decorated lanterns	1,193
Rag rugs	621
Paper flowers	583
Stuffed animal toys	353
Basketry	291
Lamp shades	219
Quilting	129
Art needlecraft	117
Doll making	15
Pottery decorating	12
Chip carving	8
Cushions	6
Laundry bags	5
Miniature airplanes	1
	5,763

## PARTICIPATION IN BOY'S HANDCRAFT PROJECTS

Leathercraft belts	625
Decorated lanterns	802
Woodcraft (includes book-ends, door-stops, tie racks, cut with coping saw and decorated in colors with paints or crayon)	541
Giders (not motor driven)	358
Chip carving	344
Paper toys	216
Miniature airplanes (flying model)	208
Lamp shades	24
Rag rugs	14
Paper flowers	14
Motor boats	6
Basketry	2
	3,154

## Citizenship Training

A great deal has been written about the work of the playground in the training of good future citizens. I have often wondered just how much of this is the direct product of systematic planning and organization with a fearless disregard of political disapproval and how much is merely a by-product of the things usually done on the playground. No doubt valuable social adjustments will be made and new social attitudes developed wherever children are brought together under good leadership. It is fortuitous that we can label these "citizenship building." But should we accept these as the sum total of our opportunity and our obligation? Should we be more direct and deliberate and resourceful? Should we not go deeper into the things that constitute good citizenship, good government and clean politics and depend less on the element of sportsmanship that all will come out well. I may hear the answer that the classroom and the civics class are the places for this. To this I would say that we have had classrooms for many generations and politics are still politics and worse.

Our first direct effort through the playgrounds to educate for citizenship was made six years ago in the form of a big game in which 12,000 children participated. We called it the playground election and the actual playing of it required two weeks. It was, in every way possible a miniature of a regular adult election. Printed ballots of the usual kind both for primaries and general election were used. There was plenty of enthusiastic campaign oratory but no bloody noses and bicycles were at a premium. The participating age group was restricted to children from eleven to fifteen years of age inclusive. Party delegates were elected on all playgrounds representing the three parties, red, white and blue. District and general party conventions followed from which each party emerged with its candidate for mayor and a string of officials. Through all of this part of the game with its many meetings we taught citizenship directly and forcefully and in every form. The children learned about every phase of government, municipal, county, state and national. They learned how officials are elected to office and what they do in office. They were shown both sides of the picture, the decent side and the corrupt side. They came to the primaries and general election with a wholesome respect for the ballot and the obligation incumbent on every good citizen of voting and of voting intelligently and for the good of the public. They ran their own ballot boxes and there was an element of sportsmanship about it that was good to see. Since then we have played this game every year. Two girls have been elected mayors and a number of girls have been elected to other public offices. Three times the governor of Pennsylvania has received the entire official family at Harrisburg. As these children reach voting and office holding age, which they are now doing, there will be a new element introduced in our political situation.

NOTE: It is suggested that anyone wishing further information about the playground election plan as it is operated by the Playground and Recreation Association of Wyoming Valley, 1266 Miners Bank Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, communicate with the association which has issued some interesting material on the subject.

# All Aboard for the International Congress!

**There are many reasons, and many inducements, too, for going to Los Angeles. Here are a few of them.**

EVERY Recreation Congress has been a singing one. Indeed there is singing nowadays at almost every one of the hundreds of conventions held annually in this country. At no other times is the power of music to bind the people together more valued than it is at such gatherings. Knowing this there is greater interest in the musical possibilites of the International Recreation Congress than there has been for any other one.

First of all, the possibility of bringing together in spirit people of over thirty nations is very stirring; and a second reason for the special interest in music is the possibility of a very valuable interchange of the best folk songs in the nations. A letter has gone to the leading delegate of each nation asking that the original words and music of each country's six best beloved folk songs be sent to us with translations. As a result we have received copies of many delightful and inspiring songs, some of which we shall sing at the Congress and the remainder of which we shall, it is expected, have an opportunity to become familiar with at special times when especially interested delegates will be invited to sing or listen to them.

The International Congress is coming at a time when interest in group singing is greater than it has ever been in this country. In summer camps,

playgrounds, other recreation centers, rural clubs for children and for adults, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, parent-teacher associations, the Rotary, Kiwanis and other service clubs, and, most widely

of all, in schools, there has been increasing desire to cultivate informal singing. In the past, especially during the war, this desire has usually been concerned entirely with the power of music to arouse social feeling and strengthen morale; and the quality of the words and melodies sung has often been a minor consideration or it has been entirely neglected. This is still a common failing. But while social feeling and morale are very important considerations, especially in these times, there is a growing interest in the more fundamental aspects of music, in its providing a way of fuller, richer life for the individual and the group.

"What is best and most delightful to sing?" is asked by more and more groups. There is a constant stream of songs being published by

our composers of so-called popular songs, but though many of these are sung by some of the groups to which we have referred, few of them are suitable in words or in music for the most enjoyable kind of singing that is being sought. That kind of singing has been carried on for generations by the folk of our country and other countries older than ours. We in the United



**British sportsmanship is traditional. Noel Curtis-Bennett, C.V.O., will tell how recreation has contributed to it.**

## CONGRESS FEATURES

A picturesque water pageant in the new Olympic Pool put on by 600 children from the Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department. Audience of 10,000 being planned for. Saturday night, July 23.

A music demonstration in the beautiful municipal Greek Theatre including massed bands, community symphony orchestra, civic chorus of 1000 voices, Negro spirituals, and group singing by the 5000 spectators. Sunday night, July 24.

An international Play Day at the Rose Bowl, Pasadena, depicting the traditional games and sports of various nations. Staged by foreign groups. Wednesday night, July 27.

An old-fashioned Spanish Barbecue at Pasadena's nationally known Brookside Park. Wednesday night, July 27.

States are likely to profit most from an interchange of folk songs, but our purpose is to provide such a collection of songs from many nations as will be welcomed by the leaders from each nation represented at the Congress.

We may not all be able to understand one another at the Congress; there may be barriers of language and customs. But when we sing together we shall have a real league of nations, an ideal international community, which may ultimately have greater value than all the international conferences of diplomats that have ever taken place. Moreover, we are not forgetting that an interchange of songs may produce happy results in the many groups of foreign born men and women in American cities and towns.

## CONGRESS FEATURES

International play night and social dancing. All delegates participating. Monday night, July 25.

A special tea for all delegates given by the Directorial Staff of the Department of Playground and Recreation, City of Los Angeles.

Four afternoons free for tours of Los Angeles and vicinity to see parks, playgrounds, beaches, community activities and facilities, as well as other points of interest, including moving picture studios, and estates, the famous California orange belt, and camps, also for golf and swimming at municipal courses and beaches.

An international exhibit showing recreation around the world.

Olympic Games open the day after the Congress closes.

## Some Inducements Offered

There is still time for last minute delegates to climb aboard the Special to Los Angeles! Inducements are many and are increasing rapidly as July 23rd approaches.

Interesting personalities from many lands will be present. The Congress immediately precedes the Olympic Games. Unusually attractive entertainment events have been planned. The Biltmore Hotel, Congress headquarters, has reduced its rates, and there is the important consideration that travel costs to California this year are very low.

The Recreation Congress Special party is scheduled to leave New York, Saturday, July 16, at ten A. M.

Eastern Standard Time. This is the official Congress Party. Special services—reduced rates. Delegates from all parts of the East, Middle West and South may connect with the Special Party at no extra rail cost. If you are not on the regular route (New York to Chicago via the Pennsylvania Railroad) plan to join the party at Chicago. Special leaves Chicago Sunday night, July 17, at 8:00 P.M. Stopovers at Salt Lake City, Oakland and San Francisco with tours and entertainment provided by local committees. Please notify us at once if you are planning to join the Special.



G. D. Sondhi, latest member of the Advisory Committee, is connected with the Indian Educational Service at Lahore.

Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt, attorney, banker and sportsman of Germany, will discuss the subject of Family Play.

(Continued on page 211)

## First International Recreation Congress Program

Of special interest is the fact that the program, which includes topics of vital interest, is now in its final stages and we are able to announce many of the speakers and topics.

### GENERAL SESSIONS

Count de Baillet Latour, President of the International Olympic Committee, Belgium

*Response (to Address of Welcome) for Visiting Delegates.*

Sir Harold Bowden, Chairman and Managing Director of the Raleigh Cycle Co., England

*Use and Abuse of Leisure.*

Noel Curtis-Bennett, C.V.O., Honorary Treasurer, The National Playing Fields Association, England

*Contribution of Sport and Recreation to British Life and Character.*

Walter F. Dexter, President of Whittier College, Whittier, California

*Recreation and Citizenship.*

J. Sigfrid Edstrom, Managing Director, Swedish General Electric Company, Sweden

*Recreation in the Scandinavian Countries.*

Dr. Joseph Gruss, President of the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee, Czechoslovakia

*Sokols in Czechoslovakia.*

Gustavus T. Kirby, Treasurer of the National Recreation Association, New York City

Dr. Seiichi Kishi, President, Japan Amateur Athletic Association, Japan

*Recreation in Japan.*

Dr. Rufus von Kleinsmid, President, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California

*Possibilities of Recreation in Promoting International Good Will.*

Dr. Theodor Lewald, President, German National Commission for Physical Training, Germany

*How Does Germany Justify the Large Public Expenditure for Sport Facilities?*

Alderman E. S. Marks, Australia

*Recreation in Australia and Games Played There.*

Dr. Robert Millikan, Director, Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics and Chairman, Executive Council, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California

*The New World of Leisure as Viewed by a Scientist.*

Dr. F. M. de Molnar, International Commissioner, Hungarian Boys Scouts Association, Hungary

*Contribution of Scouting to Recreation in Europe.*

Honorable James Rolph, Jr., Governor of California, California

#### *Address of Welcome.*

General Dr. Stanislaw Ruppert, V. P. Scientific Council for Physical Education in Poland, Poland

#### *Recreation in Poland.*

Colonel Dr. Meriggio Serrati, Royal Italian Navy, Italy

#### *Recreation in Italy.*

### GROUP DISCUSSION MEETINGS

#### *Sports for the People*

Gustavus T. Kirby, Treasurer, National Recreation Association, New York, New York

Dr. Carl Diem, General Secretary, German National Commission for Physical Culture, Germany

Lamberto Alvarez-Gayou, Director of Physical Education and Public Recreation, Northern Territory of Lower California, Mexico

#### *Recreation in Rural Districts*

Snowpine Liu, Writer and Lecturer, China

W. R. Ralston, Extension Department, University of California, Berkeley, California

#### *Arts and Crafts in a Recreation Program*

Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, Sculptor and Author, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Leila Mechlín, Secretary, The American Federation of Arts, Washington, D. C.

#### *Recreation in Workers' Organizations*

Leifer Magnusson, International Labor Organization of the League of Nations, Washington, D. C.

Alice Henry, Author and Lecturer, Australia

A. W. Hoch, President, California State Federation of Labor

#### *Family Play*

Mrs. Hugh Bradford, President, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Sacramento, California

Dr. Karl Ritter Von Halt, Attorney, Banker,

Sportsman, Germany

Mrs. E. Phyllis Devey, Representative of the Parents National Educational Union, England

August Ocenasek, Ministry of Hygiene and Physical Education, Czechoslovakia

#### *How Can School Systems Prepare for Leisure?*

Dr. Frank A. Bouelle, Superintendent of Schools, Los Angeles, California

Candido Bartolome, Acting Director of Physical Education, University of the Philippines, Philippines Islands

Dr. J. L. Meriam, Professor of Education, University of California, Los Angeles, California

#### Institutes for Training Recreation Leaders

William R. La Porte, Professor of Physical Education, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California

Dr. Carl Diem, General Secretary, German National Commission for Physical Culture, Germany

#### Use of School Facilities (After Hours) for Recreation

Paul E. Stewart, Superintendent of Schools, Santa Barbara, California

Professor Buichi Ohtani

Dorothy C. Enderis, Assistant Superintendent in charge of Extension Department, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

#### Recreation and Unemployment

George R. Bliss, Chairman Southern California Recreation and Park Development Committee, California State Chamber of Commerce

Frau Dr. Elsa Matz, Member of the German Reichstag, Germany

V. K. Brown, Superintendent of Playgrounds and Sports, Chicago, Illinois

#### Recreation in Religious Groups

Dr. John Brown, Jr., Secretary of Physical Education, National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s

Oscar A. Kirkham, Executive Secretary, Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, Salt Lake City, Utah

#### Recreation and Delinquency

Avery Brundage, President, A.A.U., Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Sigmund Stern, President, Recreation Commission, San Francisco, California

Hon. Robert H. Scott, Judge, Superior Court, Los Angeles, California

#### Recreation as a Field for Volunteer Public Service

Clyde Doyle, President, Recreation Commission, Long Beach, California

Noel Curtis-Bennett, C.V.O., Honorary Treasurer, National Playing Fields Association, England

#### Literary Activities in a Recreation Program—Use of Lectures, Forums, Debates, Reading

Lee F. Hanmer, Director, Department of Recreation, Russell Sage Foundation

Sibyl Baker, Supervisor of Playgrounds, Washington, D. C.

Everett R. Perry, City Librarian, Los Angeles, California

#### Amateur Music Making—Orchestras, Choruses, Festivals, Bands

Speakers to be announced

#### Recreation and City Planning

Charles H. Diggs, Director, Regional Planning Commission, Los Angeles, California

Senor Carlos Contreras, Architect and Member of the National Planning Commission of Mexico, Mexico

Charles Henry Cheney, Palos Verdes Estates, California

#### Governmental Administration of Recreation

Hon. Austin E. Griffiths, Former Judge of the Superior Court of the State of Washington, Seattle, Washington

Professor Ernst Wunsch, Czechoslovakia

Alderman E. S. Marks, Australia

#### Questions and Answers on Recreation Problems

Howard S. Braucher, Secretary, National Recreation Association

**NOTE:** No addresses are scheduled for this session. A number of experienced workers will be in attendance to try to answer recreation questions which delegates may desire to present. List your questions and hand them to the Chairman. Other questions may be raised from the floor.

#### Hiking, Camping, Mountain Climbing and other Outing Activities

Jerome B. Pendleton, President, Playground Commission, San Diego, California

Dr. Frank M. Messerli, Switzerland

Frau Dr. Elsa Matz, Member of the German Reichstag, Germany

#### Recreation for Women and Girls

Mabel Lee, Director of Physical Education for Women, The University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska

Emily Case, Chairman of the Department of Hygiene and Physical Education, Ginling College, China

Anne F. Hodgkins, Field Secretary, Women's Division, N.A.A.F., New York City

#### Additional Recreation Topics of Special Interest

E. G. Drigny, France  
Development and Use of Swimming Pools in Europe

Frank Beaurepaire, Australia  
Playgrounds in Melbourne

#### Dramatics in a Recreation Program

Mrs. D. E. F. Easton, Past President of San Francisco Federation of Women's Clubs, San Francisco, California

Harry E. Troxel, Supervisor, Educational Dramatics, Oakland, California

Virgil Dahl, President, Los Angeles County Drama Association, Los Angeles, California

#### First International Recreation Congress

July 23-29

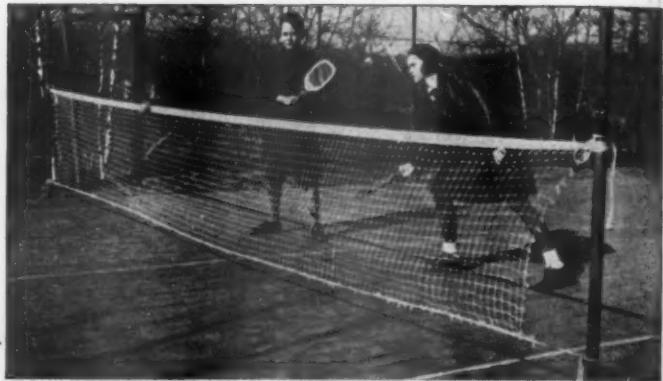
# Paddle Tennis

By JOHN FOX  
Director of Recreation  
Millburn, New Jersey

**H**ISTORY tells us that the oldest games of which we know were played in Europe in the Middle Ages, and in much the same form as the games are played now. The two oldest tennis games are known as "Court Tennis" and "Racquets," and the tennis games of today are derived from these two, falling naturally into two groups, known as the net games and the wall games.

Lawn Tennis has been the most popular of all the tennis games. It was devised by Major Wingate, an English army officer, in the early seventies. Some of the best elements of court tennis were retained and the game was simplified and adapted to outdoor play. It rapidly gained favor, and is now played in all civilized countries. Paddle Tennis is an adaptation of tennis. It was invented in 1925 by Frank Peer Beal, who sought to incorporate all the good points of tennis into a game that did not require the perfect physical facilities of tennis. It is played exactly as tennis is played, and it has much of the fascination, speed, fun, and skill of the regular game.

**It takes only half as much space for paddle tennis as for regulation, but there is just as much exercise!**



Paddle tennis teaches children skills which will later make tennis so fascinating a game.

This new game may be played on any kind of smooth surface, turf, wood, dirt, asphalt or concrete. The court is laid out similarly to a regular tennis court, except that all the dimensions are halved. The playing area is 18 feet by 39 feet, thus requiring only one-fourth the area of a regular tennis court. Because of the reduced space required, four times as many people can play as could play regular tennis—sixteen people on the space required for one tennis court.

Two years ago one of the problems in our municipal park was the lack of a sufficient number of tennis courts to care for all who wished to play. At that time, as well as now, financial conditions did not permit the installation of new tennis courts, and also there was very little ground that could be given up for active game purposes. As an experiment to relieve the crowded conditions of the tennis courts, a battery of four stone dust Paddle Tennis courts was installed.

To say that the game proved popular with the playground children is putting it mildly. In one season's play it became our leading playground sport. It was not



long before the conclusion was forced upon us that under the constant wear and tear to which the courts were subjected nothing short of concrete surfacing would serve satisfactorily. At the outset we did not make a hard and fast rule that rubber soled shoes must be worn, for we knew that the poorer children could not afford them. Naturally, the hard leather heels played havoc with the stone dust courts. The necessity of lining the courts daily with lime was another contributing factor toward the installation of concrete courts, as well as the lengthening of the playing season.

Accordingly specifications were drawn up, and a four-inch concrete slab, with proper sub-drainage, measuring 120 x 60 feet was built and four courts laid out. The playing lines were marked out with traffic paint. The cost of the whole project was less than \$600. This was made possible by the use of unemployed labor and the low price of materials.

We believe the venture has been a success, for the children are playing it in large numbers, and consequently the present demand by children for tennis permits is less, leaving more courts available for adults. In the future, however, we are expecting a larger demand for tennis courts due to the fact that tennis is being taught through the game of Paddle Tennis to children who otherwise would never have become interested. We would prefer that the children play Paddle Tennis instead of tennis for several reasons. Experts say that children should not play tennis with an under-sized racquet because it weakens the wrist and does not aid them in learning strokes. William Tilden says that a child, boy or girl, should start with a full-sized racquet of at least thirteen ounces. Our theory is that a child will learn the strokes much better by using the wooden paddles for its weight, balance, and size are better adapted to his strength than a full-sized tennis racquet. The game does not require the expensive equipment that tennis does. Our department furnishes the paddles. The only equipment a child must have is a ball, and what child does not possess some sort of a ball that will answer the requirements? The sponge rubber ball is recommended for play, but our children use old tennis balls that have been given them by older brothers and sisters or adults. A full-sized tennis court is too large and the regulation tennis net height is too high for children under twelve years old.

Our tennis players who are proficient at their

game never play Paddle Tennis except when the clay tennis courts are too wet for play. Quite a few adults do play Paddle Tennis during the evenings, but they represent a group who have never been really good tennis players. We understand, however, that nationally famous tennis stars do endorse it enthusiastically and that in other cities it has become popular with adult tennis players.

The Paddle Tennis nets are put up each morning at nine o'clock and are taken down when darkness prevents further play. Thus the courts are accessible for use during much longer hours than the playground is open under supervision. Players sign on a half-hours basis for singles and one hour for doubles which prevents the monopoly of the courts by a few players.

On our courts we find that the boys start as young as seven and the girls as young as nine. After a season's play they develop skills that will be a great advantage in playing tennis later.

Tournaments are conducted twice during the summer season, July 4th and Labor Day. The boys are grouped according to age. The lowest division is for boys eight years old and under, the second division is for nine and ten year olds, the third for boys eleven and twelve years old, a fourth for boys thirteen and fourteen years old, a fifth for ages fifteen and sixteen, and a sixth division for all boys and men over sixteen years old. The girls' divisions begin at ten years old and under, the second for eleven and twelve years, a third division for thirteen and fourteen year olds, a fourth group for girls fifteen and sixteen years old, and a fifth classification for all girls over sixteen years old. Approximately 258 boys and girls entered the summer tournaments.

The Millburn courts are not set aside exclusively for the use of either boys or girls, but the playground program provides for their use by the two groups either at the same or at different times. Although the Paddle Tennis and tennis courts are considerably removed from the center of control they require but little supervision due to a self-administering registration system.

We find that Paddle Tennis is an excellent build-up game for tennis, since it teaches the tennis terms, counting, and the proper stroking and where space and finances must be considered, communities may well investigate the merits of Paddle Tennis.

# The Meek Inherit the Mirth

By MABEL MADDEN

Supervisor, Community Activities  
Cincinnati Public Recreation Commission

"If this hot spell don't stop soon, I'll just die," said Mrs. Valerio to Mrs. Corrigan, across the narrow fire escapes that separated the two tenements. It was the beginning of another hot night for the families in the over-crowded houses along the street.

"That's a point for our street," said Mrs. Corrigan, answering the questioning look on Mrs. Valerio's face. "When they shout loud like that it means our team is ahead."

Mrs. Corrigan was referring to the volley ball game between the Senior Men of Adams Street and May Street, being played on the street below. For Adams Street was one of the twelve play streets operated every night from six o'clock until dark by the Recreation Commission. Looking down from her third story window, Mrs. Valerio scanned the street below blocked to traffic and swarming with people. Next to the senior men's volley ball game was the kick ball game of girls 14 to 20 years of age, and next to that the game of long base played by boys 10 to 14. The farther end of the street was pre-empted by the younger children who were playing checkers, jacks, O'Leary and circle games under the direction of an energetic young woman whose armband attested the fact that she was the "play leader."

"Did you go down to listen to the gypsy story-tellers tonight?" asked Mrs. Corrigan.

"No, I had to get supper for the Mister. Wouldn't he just work overtime when I wanted to hear the ending of the story about that man Siegfried, or whatever his name is! Tell me what

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The story of a theatre which travels from street to street dispensing good cheer and friendliness!

happened after he killed the dragon and started covering the dwarf with gold? Did he marry Brynhild?"



Courtesy Salem, Mass. Park Commission

At little expense the Board of Park Commissioners of Salem, Massachusetts, has evolved a travelling stage, the basis of which is an obsolete horse-drawn hook and ladder truck. Scenery consists of one stationery

Mrs. Corrigan was referring to the young women dressed as gypsies who visit the play streets to tell stories to the youngsters. She didn't know, however, that the gypsies had long ago discovered their excuse for "bringing the children," and were arranging their stories to entertain the mothers as well as the children.

"Tony didn't want to work overtime, anyhow, tonight," continued Mrs. Valerio. "He was afraid he'd miss the show."

"The show!" exclaimed Mrs. Corrigan. "Is it coming tonight?"

"Sure, the supervisor said so on the bulletin board."

"Well, I'll get in and finish my dishes. I don't want to miss it. You know, Mrs. Valerio, it's good to live in Cincinnati. The city does so much to make it happier for the likes of us who're too poor to pay for things."



set painted in oil upon unbleached cotton and nailed firmly to the stage. There is adequate space, for the stage is 28 feet long, 14 feet wide and 14 feet high. The children present their plays on Community Night.

In congested districts where play areas cannot be provided for lack of space, municipal recreation departments are frequently forced to devise some means of taking recreation to the people in their own immediate neighborhoods. Thus play streets, wandering gypsy storytellers, street showers and similar institutions have come into being in a number of our large cities. Cincinnati, one of the cities which has been most successful in utilizing the play street plan, has also developed the travelling theatre idea and made it an effective feature of the city's recreation program. A detailed account of the Public Recreation Commission's Play Street program, of which the Travelling Theatre is a part, will be found in the April, 1932, issue of RECREATION.

#### The Travelling Theatre Appears

Yes, there it was, the old Travelling Theatre truck, rumbling slowly down the street, waiting for the children to make way for it. Some of the youngsters climbed up on the back and rode the half block to the stopping place. The children watched, wide-eyed, as the driver and his assistant took wooden bucks from the truck, placed them at regular intervals on the street, dropped the sides and back of the truck, making a stage 18x18 in diameter. Two inch pipes were inserted in the four corners of the floor, and on these was suspended the cycloramic curtain, covering the entire stage, as a backdrop. Footlights, headlights, and the front draw curtain were next installed and everything was ready for the show.

Mrs. Corrigan's children were excited. They ran around and found soap boxes for seats and hurried back to find about three hundred children sitting behind the ropes, on boxes, chairs, benches, and on the ground. As many adults were standing in the rear.

The first performer was a singer, with a beautiful soprano voice, the high kind the children loved to hear. Then two children, in Dutch costumes did their "Hans and Hilda" song and dance. Their wooden shoes made such a noise that all the children giggled with glee. The one-act comedy brought down rounds of applause from the mothers and fathers, and everyone enjoyed the instrumental trio and accordion solos which followed.

Then the musical director asked if everyone didn't want to join in a song. For fifteen minutes the street resounded with the six or seven hun-

dred voices singing popular songs, following the words which were thrown on the screen by the stereopticon machine. It was now almost nine o'clock, and the director hastened to erect the movie curtain. A two-reel comedy completed the show, and the children started home to dream of the funny man getting into all sorts of mix-ups with his banged-up old automobile.

This, in brief, is a scene enacted every night during the summer months in the congested districts of Cincinnati. The Travelling Theatre was designed and built by Will R. Reeves, then Director of Recreation, nine years ago. Since that time, at least eight cities in the United States have established similar theatres.

The theatre visits one play street each evening. These streets are closed to traffic by order of the City Manager.

The most difficult problem, of course, is to provide a good program for each night of the week. Since the Recreation Commission's budget is so limited it is impossible to allot any funds to pay for the entertainment features. Therefore, all performers must volunteer their services. No one is paid. The programs are provided by the various music, dancing and dramatic schools and many interested individuals not connected with any organization.

To secure performers it is necessary to have some one call for them at their homes, take them to the theatre and return them to their homes after the performance. The Travelling Theatre is, in this respect, an example of the fine things that can be accomplished by community co-operation. The Service, Luncheon, and Civic Clubs of the city are most generous in providing automobile transportation. The Cincinnatus, Rotary, Kiwanis, Chamber of Commerce, Council of Jewish Women, Ruth Lodge, Lions, Woman's City Club, Co-operative Club, and Civitan Club each agree to give two weeks during the summer when the members of their organizations take care of the transportation for the theatre and gypsy story-tellers.

When the theatre was first started the programs were devised for the entertainment of children. It was found, however, that two-thirds of the audiences were adults, mothers who were cooped up in their two-room flats all day, washing, ironing and taking care of a large brood of children. They hadn't the money to pay for admission to commercial theatres, and if they had

the money they couldn't take with them very small children. The fathers, after working in a hot factory all day, came home to a hotter tenement room at night.

These, then, the fathers and mothers as well as children, were the ones who brought their chairs and benches and sat down to enjoy the fun of the Travelling Theatre.

#### Many Other Activities

But as Mrs. Corrigan would say, "This is not all the City of Cincinnati does to make it happier for 'the likes of us who are poor.'" Additional playgrounds are being opened every year. Each week of the summer season sees a special tournament in progress, either jacks, hop scotch, checkers, paddle tennis, O'Leary, baseball, volley ball, swimming, quoits or sailboat racing. For it brings out thousands of children to take part in active games, while those who prefer drama and folk dancing may have their part in the annual playground pageant.

Work benches on each playground, completely equipped with tools and material, provide opportunities for all children to learn to use their hands in making useful and artistic articles. A hand-craft specialist visits each playground weekly to assist embryonic wood carvers, painters, sculptors, carpenters and ship builders. Visitors at the playground handcraft exhibit marvel at the fine workmanship, ingenuity and originality of many of the articles made by children under sixteen years of age.

Then there are the playground orchestra and band with their many concerts. What a thrill for the children to play on the same stage from which Paul Whiteman, Sousa, Henry Fillmore, and other famous leaders have held their audiences spellbound! Nor are the older people overlooked, for all the playgrounds are reserved for their use after 5:30 P. M. The older boys and girls have their tennis, baseball and volley ball leagues, while their fathers vie in horseshoe pitching. For their mothers there are the playground mothers' clubs, which in addition to many social activities, provide leadership and chaperonage for the playground dances conducted at night.

Yes, we agree with Mrs. Corrigan that as long as the Recreation Commission continues its progressive efforts for the community it's good to live in Cincinnati!

# Bicentennial Flower Gardens

By EMMA PERLEY LINCOLN

1732

The planting of flower gardens in honor of George Washington, a patriotic movement sponsored by the United States

George Washington Bicentennial Commission, is meeting everywhere with the greatest interest, but with no greater enthusiasm anywhere than in the schools and playground associations. Organized groups whose garden activities each year constitute the most stimulating activity of the spring and summer months, are eagerly seizing this colorful opportunity to participate in the Bicentennial celebration in a way which is as enjoyable as it is fitting.

While it is not always possible or practicable to reproduce accurately an old Colonial garden, as is done in some cases, it is for the most part convenient to plant Colonial flowers, and it is interesting to discover that many of our favorite blooms trace their distinguished ancestry to the flowers which were here to greet the first white men, or at least came to us through the generations from a carefully shielded single pot transported for sentimental reasons from the home shores to the new land.

At this point in our garden history, school and park gardens bloom from spring to fall, the result of the directed industry of the school children of America. One of the most interesting developments which has come under the observation of the writer is that of Eastern High School in the District of Columbia, a pretentious garden project which is this year dedicating its activities to honoring the Father of His Country who was himself such a successful and ardent gardener and farmer. Eastern High School holds the distinction of being the first high school in Washington to be provided with its own greenhouse and garden. The greenhouse supplies plants for laboratory study, and it also shows, for the biology classes, the constant interrelation of animals and plants. There are two main gardens—one of

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native plants just back of the greenhouse and another, larger and more formal, to the front and south. The latter is divided into four smaller gardens, outlined with box and evergreen privet. Each of these has a central greensward surrounded by a border of perennials. Two of the smaller gardens are planted entirely with roses. Flagstone walks separate the gardens and meet in the center at the charming sun dial of Tennessee marble and bronze, designed by Miss Kathryn Harris, which is a memorial to A. Margaret Merrill, a former teacher who encouraged in the pupils a love for outdoor life. The garden is surrounded by a fence with trellised gates and arbors, over which climbing plants are being trained.

It is planned to have all kinds of plants that can live in Washington represented in the garden or somewhere on the school grounds. Washington is the northern limit of such plants as the magnolia and crepe myrtle, while it may be considered the southern limit for the more hardy hemlocks and rhododendrons.

Eastern's garden is on a high terrace from which the land falls away to the east, with an unbroken view of the winding Anacostia River and the wooded hills beyond. The vistas of sky and water and wooded hillside lend special delight to the garden and this view of the open country, so unusual in a city school, is another decided advantage of Eastern's remote location.

In all this magic transformation of a rough expanse of muddy common into the present attractive gardens Miss Lewanna Wilkins, the head of the department of biology of the Eastern High School, has received invaluable assistance from B. Y. Morrison, horticulturist of the Department of Agriculture, who suggested the plans for the landscape gardening, and from C. B. Fitts, also of the Department of Agriculture, who directed

(Continued on page 212)

# A Mayor Looks at Recreation



*Courtesy Department of Parks, Seattle, Washington*

**It is a tribute to play leadership when boys reach the point of making their own decisions amicably!**

COME to you with some trepidation. Mine is the busy life of a busy man with the duties and management of two drug stores and the responsibilities of the Mayor of a city. I have not had time to prepare properly the things you should hear tonight, but the subject of recreation has been outstanding in my mind for many years and I am glad to give you the results of my thinking.

More than five years ago there wandered into our city a young man of gentle demeanor, soft of speech and with southern accent; a man of quiet and thoughtful attitude. He stopped, looked and listened. No sound, no sight, no arresting interests. He looked again, and he wondered what interested the people of Austin. He looked about at the scenery; he found it rather engaging, beautiful. The contour of the city being full of ups and downs, was attractive especially to one who came from the plains of the lower tier of states. Nevertheless, what were the people of this city doing with their spare time? He wondered and dreamed.

**By P. W. McFADDEN**  
**Mayor, City of Austin,**  
**Texas**

**What can the recreation movement do for a city? What spiritual outgrowths are the result? Some impressive testimony is offered.**

Almost a year later that same young man, who was Eswald Pettet of the National Recreation Association, gently knocked at the door of the Council of the City of Austin, accompanied by a few men whom he had interested in the young life of our city. So quiet and thoughtful, so unobtrusive was he that we thought: "What is this he is trying to put over?" He had enlisted a rather aggressive, talkative man in his project who came with words, big and little words, low and loud words. He interested the Council, arrested their attention. Then the quiet young man arose and told what the possibilities here in Austin might be. He told of his findings and the fruits of it, which he could almost see, were recreation given a chance. It appealed to me—his

quiet way of doing and seeing things. He did not use any aggressive methods; he had no false salesmanship. He regarded us as thinking people, and he brought to our attention a project which he felt merited our thought and action.

He handed me a copy of the *RECREATION* magazine, and with a few kindly words he left the Council chamber. I read the magazine with interest; read it a second time with still more interest. It opened my eyes. I had laughed with a good many Austin citizens about teaching children how to play—the absurdity of the thing. But as I read this magazine and dwelt upon the various lines of thought it aroused, I came to realize that there was more in it than the joker or the casual observer would ever dream. So month by month I have read that magazine religiously because I felt that from it a seed would be planted in my mind the fruits of which would be of great benefit to the City of Austin.

With Mr. Pettet's help we secured a young director of recreation. He came and began the work. Never did he feel quite at home, never did he feel settled, never did he reach the point where he was ready to sign a contract. And when he felt it was wise he withdrew. We appealed again to Mr. Pettet and he brought us Jimmie Garrison, one of the finest gifts, in my judgment, any man ever gave a city. Mr. Garrison sold himself to the Council the very first time he came before them. He was full of enthusiasm, full of "pep," knew his stuff and was willing to tell it to others interested. He was not, however, willing to bore anyone with it if he was not interested. He impressed the Council favorably. After his withdrawal the Council said: "That boy will do. He has something to bring us and we certainly will have a recreation department." In the meantime I had carried my magazine to others in the city I thought would be interested—Will Caswell, John Pope, Mrs. Pope. Seed was sown among a number of others, which we hoped would later bear fruit.

When I was asked to speak to you tonight, I began to look around to find something to talk about. I talk with boys and girls who have been in the recreation activities, with some of the mothers and fathers, and more and more it was borne in upon me that there was something being

**At the District Conference held last April in Austin, Texas, Mayor McFadden addressed the recreation workers in attendance. His account of the way in which the recreation program in Austin had been inaugurated and had grown, and his analysis of the values involved for his city, will be of interest both to private citizens and to public officials who are seeking to promote similar programs.**

created in Austin which was bigger and better, a finer and nobler thing than we had expected from recreation.

Some of the people who do not understand think that the whole aim and purpose of recreation is physical development. That is what mother thinks when she sends her boy to the recreation field. There is more than this. It is fine for that boy

to make good contacts, and well directed play does a splendid thing for him. It will develop his body, and that will help him develop his mind. But in these later days I have been thinking there is a result arising from these activities that is far beyond mere physical development. Fine as that is, and necessary and worth-while as it is, there is something higher and more worth while that is coming out of it, and that is what I want to talk to you about.

May I venture to turn my speech to the spiritual side of recreation? As you may have implied from what I have said, I dwell on the spiritual side of life, and I see a little beyond that which the casual observer would see. The spiritual outcrops of recreation are evident over our whole city. If I may use a term that brings us back to earth again, these seeds have been planted, these sprouts have come up, the shrub and bush and tree have grown and developed; they have vigor, strength and durability. The blossom and bloom of the thing are right before us day by day.

When we see these blossoms they are beautiful, entrancing, engaging. I want to tell you something about them. They are manifest to you who are recreation workers; you have been looking for them, and they are the things that are hidden behind your effort. You have seen them, you knew they were coming, but it was a revelation to me; I was not looking for them.

I had known boys and girls on the school playgrounds; dominant, rude, they dictated everything and would not play the game unless it was played their way. Now there is fairness, gentleness, consideration. These are some of the fruits that we know are the spiritual fruits coming out of these fine plants that you have planted and are nurturing. Day by day as I question our boys and girls, I see them, and our friends are beginning to see them and are beginning to talk about them.

Ambition. You may not think this is spiritual but it is. Mental activities that bring about ambition are the same activities which bring about spiritual values, courage and other attributes. They are ambitions, of course. I just want to recall to your mind the origin of the word "ambition." It means "going about." In former times ambition was the activity of the man who went about seeking votes. Not so now. Ambition now is the desire deep down in your soul for superiority, worth-whileness. That is the ambition which I am seeing manifest in boys and girls—the ambition to excel, to be superior, to be worthy.

Tolerance. I spoke of this a while ago. I remember the first time I went out to see conditions in our city. We found a group of boys playing ball, and it was the noisiest group I have ever seen. They could not play for wrangling; they did not know how to play. Just the other day I happened down at Pease Park, and there was a group of boys playing ball. Do you know, there was not a sound, no noise, no one running the thing? Every boy knew what he should do and was in his place. I said, "There is just one of the things that has come out of this directed play."

Reverence. One of the finest attributes—and I see it now and again—is reverence. In the days of my bringing up boys did not have a great deal of respect for elders, and I see that reverence is being shown more and more in the boys and girls of today. I am superintendent of a Sunday School, and it has been my effort and prayer to make our boys and girls respect the House of God. I have impressed them with the fact that they must have a reverend manner in the House of God. I see the fine, wholesome spirit of reverence that is coming into our boys and girls from this effort you are making.

Patience. It is not natural for children to be patient. But do you know, it is being demonstrated more and more day by day? I call upon each one of you to exercise yourselves to build up this fine spiritual attribute of active patience.

Obedience. When I spoke to my partner about this he said: "Why, that is not a spiritual development." But it is. Obedience is spiritual if it is anything. It is the result of patient teaching and nurture and development from the outside. If our citizens are going to be worth while citizens, it is going to rest largely with you people. Boys and girls must be taught obedience to law, obedience to man, obedience to the rules laid down for

the game they are playing. I want you to be on the lookout for the spiritual side of your attainment. It is a manifestation of this activity you are engaged in.

Courage. And now here is the very rose of the whole group of flowerings I have been talking about. Courage is the finest attribute of any human being. It has been the prayer of my life that when the testing time comes I may have courage.

Consciousness of power. This is one of the things you must develop in your boys and girls. Recognize it in the activity. When you see a boy showing fine self-control give him every chance to become conscious of his power. You can direct his activities on the playground. It is to be hoped that his power will be directed in the right direction. This is not your responsibility, but it is your responsibility to make him conscious of his power.

I think you are in a very great work. I think you are serving not only your generation but you are serving your God when you do what you can to bring about these fine spiritual attainments that I have brought to your attention.

I want to say one more word of encouragement. You may not get your reward here, but you will get it in the consciousness of knowing you have done what you could for the boys and girls of this generation.

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Increasingly mayors and public officials are realizing the importance of recreation as a vital force in community life and are urging increased facilities and programs. Particularly at a time when unemployment is resulting in millions of hours of enforced leisure do these officials feel that playground activities for children should continue and a program for adults should receive special emphasis.

Testimony from one city is impressive. The 1931 report of the Oak Park, Illinois, Playground Board states: "The argument seems to be not: Can we afford recreation, but: Can we afford to be without it. It is a gratifying fact that the general sentiment of Oak Park residents during the depression has been one of unquestioning acceptance of the necessity for supervised playgrounds. A resident stated at a recent meeting of taxpayers that he did not see how the community could function at all in the present condition of unemployment unless it had playgrounds, parks and libraries."

# "Whoopie" Play Boats

By ARTHUR LELAND

Supervisor Recreation, Newport, Rhode Island

ONE of the Newport play-grounds has a very fine bathing beach in the harbor where the water is usually quite still. To add to the enjoyment of the bathers here, last year we designed some play boats, very narrow and "cranky" and patterned somewhat after a Mississippi bateau. The first boat we named "Whoopie," the second, "Ann Howe."

The boats, which are less than eight feet long, are not intended to be either safe or seaworthy, the idea being to make them as "cranky" as possible in order to teach the art of balance. Only those who have demonstrated their ability to swim are allowed to use these miniature canoes which will hold two grown people if they trim ship and preserve perfect balance. As many as four children under fifteen can be very comfortably accommodated. The canoe is so small and light that it can be slipped into the rumble seat of a Ford roadster.

They are not hard to make, and the cost is small for the amount of fun they provide.



It's a temperamental plaything and its balance is precarious! But, what fun!

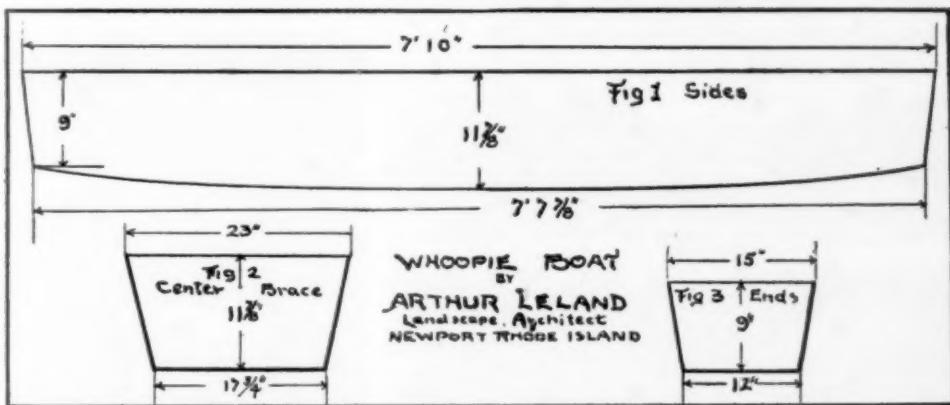
We use the canoes for canoe tilting at our swimming meets.

We have one boy whose sense of balance is so well developed that it has been found impossible for any one of his size to tip him out of the canoe when he is standing up in a tilting tournament. His canoe has been filled with water many times, but he has never been knocked out of it.

A local boat builder made two more play boats for us this spring at \$20 each. Any carpenter or handy boy can build one.

The two sides (Figure 1) are first assembled on the center brace (Figure 2). The ends are then put in (Figure 3). The bottom is then secured to the ends and sides; to do this, place bottom board on two wooden horses and have two

(Continued on page 212)



## Glimpses of New Topeka Rose Garden



*Courtesy American City*

# A Rose Garden Memorial

**The story of a municipal rose garden  
financed by popular subscription.**

THE most notable feature of the park system of Topeka, Kansas, (which comprises 400 acres in twenty-two different parks), is the municipal rose garden. Covering an area of nine acres, this rose garden is one of the largest municipally owned gardens of the kind in the United States, and one of the most completely equipped, with pergola, sun dial, lily pool, bird houses, bird baths, floodlights and other garden accessories.

The rose garden is located in the central section of a 160-acre park where the land, until its development, was in the condition in which the buffalo had left it. The sod was removed, the land broken up, graded and fertilized, paths of both blue grass and crushed rock were built, the lily pool, 75 by 30 feet, was constructed and filled, a complete underground water system was installed, all accessories were in place and the garden thrown open to the public with 9,000 rose bushes in bloom, all within sixty days from the beginning.

## A Memorial Garden

The rose garden was built entirely by private subscription and was presented to the city in memory of the recently deceased Superintendent of Parks, E. F. A. Reinisch, who had devoted thirty years of his life to the building of the Topeka park system and who shortly before his death had staked out over four acres for a rose garden. The city accepted the rose garden under the condition that it should be forever maintained through its park commission and that the area of the garden should be enlarged as the public should demand. Plans have been completed for the planting of 7,000 more roses with the coming of spring.

*By I. D. GRAHAM*

President, Kansas Associated Garden Clubs

Facing the main entrance and about 75 feet distant from the portals, there lies a gigantic boulder, weighing 12 tons, which had been transported to the garden as a memorial stone and which bears a bronze tablet inscribed to the memory of Mr. Reinisch in expression of appreciation of his untiring service to his city.

The area devoted to roses in this park is divided into a rose test garden and a display garden. The test garden is enclosed by a high steel wire fence with proper gates under lock. The display garden is surrounded by a trellis fence of the same character for pillar roses, and inner lines of steel posts with drooping chains between for the ramblers. The test garden is separated from the display garden by the pergola with forty stately columns, each 14 feet in height, rising from a concrete platform which affords a view of the entire area of both test and display gardens as well as much of the surrounding park.

## Landscaping and Lighting

The display garden has three entrances, the main one to the east being composed of three steps rising from a lower level to that of the garden and built of cement. This entrance platform is surmounted by six stately columns of brick and cut stone, each topped with a bronze lantern, with beautiful iron grilles between the outer columns. In front of this entrance stands a marvelously designed sun dial, the creation and gift of James M. Challiss of Atchison.

Fronting this main entrance to the display garden is a previously planted peony garden of approximately two acres which is now included in the rose garden, and to the west of the pergola

*(Continued on page 213)*

## Drama Comes to the Playground



"The Gifts" was presented in Salisbury, Connecticut, against a background of blooming spirea.

**T**HIS summer, if last year's experience may be considered a criterion, will see drama finding expression in festivals, pageants and, less ambitiously, in little plays presented in quiet corners of the playgrounds.

### Bloomfield Presents!

Drama took its place on the playgrounds of Bloomfield, New Jersey, last summer in somewhat the manner of those rare and charming people who, on short acquaintance, are one's friends forever. It began with a tentative introduction of very, very simple plays that could be given in a secluded corner. It ended with a tournament in which eight of the town's playgrounds presented well staged, well acted little dramas. And at the end of the season, in a secluded spot on one of the new grounds, were the bowl-shaped outlines of a Children's Playground Theatre, the huge tiles for exits and entrances already in place and concrete hardening in the forms that defined the steps on which future audiences will sit.

Such tremendous strides on the part of drama, in one season, imply splendid cooperation, willingness to take on an extra task, and

No playground program is well-rounded if it does not include drama in one of its many forms.

sufficient faith in drama's value to give it an actual home, a real playground theatre.

As the new theatre could not be completed in time for the tournament, a playhouse was improvised in a shady place on one of the school grounds. Misprint cretonne, making an otherwise unimportant blot of shadows into a fascinating spot to which children from all over the town gravitated early in the afternoon—for the simplest trappings of the theatre have a way of promising things that no one would care to miss, certainly not a ten-year-old with a whole August afternoon in his pocket.

The actors arrived by carloads—there were about fifty of them—donned their costumes in the school basement and then, with the prospect of their first formally presented play before them, strolled and chattered or found places to sit until the time for their appearance arrived. Everyone was excited and happy; no one nervous or self-conscious. True, there was to be an award of a silver cup which inspired eagerness and lent zest to the occasion but did not spoil an atmosphere of pride and expectation. Everyone wasn't lucky enough to get a part, as the boy who played the dog in "Rip Van Winkle" testified, and it was a fine thing just to be in a play. This lad was too young to take the responsibility involved

in portraying human characters but he could learn his cues to bark, and any boy knows how a dog should behave to his master, even under the peculiar circumstances that attended Rip.

The appearance of the "curtain" began the tournament. A living curtain made of five or six little girls holding sheets across their extended arms shut off the stage while properties were put in place. Although many of the children had never appeared in plays before this summer, the eight little plays followed one another without a hitch. Settings were constructed with the aid of the directors, while costumes made from inexpensive materials or cast-offs from home added to the attractiveness of the presentations, and, as always, enabled the children to assume their characters with ease. Most of the plays were good dramatizations of familiar stories and whenever liberties were taken with the time-honored plots there were murmurs of surprise or disapproval from the youthful audience which seemed to prefer its fairy tales without variations. The children were deeply interested in seeing their friends appear and were serious in their enjoyment of the plays. "Hansel and Gretel," a puppet play from *A Book of Marionette Plays* by Anne Stoddard and Tony Sarg, won the cup.

But the important outcome was the fact that among playground activities in Bloomfield, drama, with all that it has to offer of happy cooperation and personal development, has taken a definite place. The beautiful little theatre which is emerging day by day is a promise of permanence; but anyone who saw the child-actors and the child-audience on the afternoon of the tournament knows that even if the beauty and convenience of the theatre were denied them there will never be a day during playground season when there will not be a group somewhere busy rehearsing or working on a piece of scenery or improvising a costume.

The following plays were presented "Marching Home," "Red Riding Hood," "Abe's First Fish," "Rip Van Winkle," "Red Shoes," "Hansel and Gretel," "Enchanted Princess," "The Soap Box Orator." "Red Riding Hood" and "Rip Van Winkle," both included in *A Book of Marionette Plays*, received honorable mention.

#### A Play Festival in a Small Community

In Salisbury, Connecticut, the fourth annual play festival held last summer set the stage for

the introduction of drama. The festival, presented under the auspices of the Salisbury Recreation Committee, was given on the spacious lawn of the Girls' Friendly Club in Lakeville, one of the six villages forming a part of the recreation area of the Town of Salisbury. Four hundred children took part under the direction of Wilbert R. Hemmerly, Superintendent of Recreation. A New York artist who is a member of the Recreation Committee secured the costumes which were unusually effective and gave additional charm to the spectacle.

The pageant told in a simple and interesting manner the contributions that recreation makes to the people of a community and gave many opportunities for demonstrations of typical playground and adult activities. The prologue consisted of the entrance of Community attended by her guardians—the Home, School and Church. She prepared to hold open court for all who seek redress. In the three episodes that followed, the spirits of Childhood, Youth and Leisure appeared before Community suing for opportunities for the children, youths and adults of the city. Mass demonstrations of activities for children and older boys and girls, as well as adults, were given in each episode, and the spectacle of several hundred children engaged in games, folk dances and sports was most impressive.

One of the most charming scenes was the pantomime used to demonstrate adult participation in drama. "A Day at Nottingham" was presented, showing the shepherds, milkmaids and haymakers on their way to work in the morning. Robin Hood and his band appear. A company of venders pass by on their way to the fair, and the pretty scene reaches its height when the King and his train visit the village. As twilight falls on Nottingham, the fairies appear. In the finale, Childhood, Youth and Leisure bring their gifts to the community and receive the assurance that they will ever be cherished for the happiness they have brought to the people.

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In June, 1932, "In the Hearts of His Countrymen," a Bicentennial play issued by Community Drama Service of the N. R. A., was presented in Salisbury, proving highly successful. Music was provided by the local fife and drum corps, and a victrola. Effective colonial costumes were produced at a cost of about \$50.

# A Clean-Up and General Proficiency Campaign

LUNCHED last summer as a part of the playground program, our clean-up campaign has had more to do with securing the good will of the neighbors than any other single factor. Mr. Thomas Cook, Honorary Secretary of the Playgrounds Commission, who initiated the plan, visioned not only cleaner grounds but their beautification through the planting of flowers and sodding of grass. It was his belief that as far as possible the children should do the work themselves. Last summer's experiment proved the boys and girls to be interested, willing and quite capable under good leadership of assisting in a large part of the work.

Two intensive campaigns were conducted on a competitive basis between the seventeen playgrounds. Score sheets covering every phase of the program were issued to all the supervisors stating clearly what was expected. Many novel schemes were initiated, barrel loads of refuse were removed, and all possible sources of danger from glass, stones, wire or faulty apparatus were eliminated. Mr. Cook and other members of the Playgrounds Commission made constant tours of inspection and the work went on uninterrupted. Mr. Cook personally gave over one hundred individual prizes. A suitable shield has been obtained which will be awarded annually to the ground winning future campaigns.

The contest was arranged not only to stimulate interest in making the playgrounds attractive but

**By J. J. SYME**  
**Superintendent of Recreation**  
**Hamilton, Canada**



**He has donned working clothes and is doing his share in the clean-up campaign!**

also to encourage the inclusion of special activities and the working out of an active program which would educate the public and keep them in touch with the program. While a great deal of work was involved along the line of record keeping, the results more than justified the efforts put forth.

## Scoring System

The scoring system was as follows:

### *Grounds*

1. Clear of paper and other litter, especially in corners.
2. No broken glass, stones, wire or similar sources of injury.
3. Clear of perishable refuse, weeds, etc.
4. Absence of any other unsanitary condition.
5. Proper use of the apparatus.
6. All minor repairs made.
7. Necessary major repairs reported.
8. All equipment in operation.
9. Sand box clean (and sand moist where possible).
10. Accidents kept at a minimum.

### *Buildings*

1. Floors clean.
2. Tile, marble and porcelain ware clean; free from discoloring.
3. Walls clean.
4. Major repairs reported.

*(Continued on page 214)*

## World



## Play

## at

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A New  
Camp

Last year the children of the Smith Memorial Playgrounds in Philadelphia enjoyed their first

camp when a farm of one hundred acres at Chalfont was leased and a small but charmingly designed old house with a large living room, fireplace and screened porches became headquarters for all groups. The old hay barn, cleaned and repaired for dormitory use, accommodated thirty-six cots. All preparatory work was done by older boys under the leadership of a staff member. The plan was followed of taking as many different children as possible for a two-day period and other still larger groups for all day picnics. With the objects of securing the carry-over values accruing from intimate acquaintance and shared experiences between play leader and child, it was decided not to follow the usual plan of having a corps of counselors at camp but to arrange to release a play leader from every playground to accompany the group. As three playgrounds were generally represented on each camping trip, play leaders as well as children had the opportunity to become better acquainted. The camp's staff was composed of one full time worker at camp and one worker in town to register groups, arrange transportation and do home visiting. A total of 565 camp visits were made by 422 day children. The children, when able to, made a contribution which covered all the cost of their food which averaged \$15 per meal. Other expenses were met by the Estate and from membership dues.

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A Gift of  
Rare Beauty

Colonel and Mrs. Raymond Robins of Hernando County, Florida, have deeded to the Federal Government Chinsegut Hill, their estate of 2,000 acres of timber land, farms, farm buildings and groves. They are retaining only their beautiful ante-bellum home and 15 acres of lawn and gardens. This will later be given the government. Agricultural experiments of all kinds will be carried on, and here the birds of the nation will find a haven in the wooded valleys of the estate, for a bird sanctuary is to be maintained on a large scale. The project will be known as the "Chinsegut Hill Migratory Bird Sactuary of Hernando County."

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The Womans' City  
Club to the Rescue!

The Woman's City Club, of Kansas City, has assumed responsibility for raising \$5000 with which to provide leadership for ten or twelve playgrounds which will be operated this year following a two-year cessation of playground activities. These playgrounds will be located in the most congested section of the city where there are 25,000 children. The Board of Education will contribute the services of Alfred O. Anderson, Director of Health and Physical Education in the Schools, who will serve as general supervisor of the playgrounds.



HAROLD Q. WHITE

On June 3rd Harold Q. White, Superintendent of Recreation of Mount Vernon, New York, died after a brief illness.

For a number of years Mr. White had served as college coach in Michigan, but becoming interested in the recreation movement he took the course in the National Recreation School in 1927-28. Later he served as Assistant Superintendent of Recreation in Houston, Texas. In February, 1930, he took up his work in Mount Vernon. In his two years of service he made a deep impression on the community and laid the foundation for a comprehensive recreation program. The Mount Vernon *Argus*, commenting editorially, states:

"Harold Q. White was more than a paid employee of the City of Mount Vernon; he was a man with a full heart in his job. No native son could have had a greater personal interest in the welfare of Mount Vernon than did Mr. White, and we know that he sacrificed his own advancement to better paying positions in order to remain here."

"The City of Mount Vernon owes this man a debt of gratitude. His path was not always rosy. A man in his position must always be prepared for political interference, but that did not concern him nor did it interfere with his work."

Mr. White gave his whole-hearted devotion to the recreation movement and to the last his thought was of the boys and girls he was serving and by whom he was greatly beloved.

**Tree Planting Day at Oglebay Park.**—May 15th marked the dedication of Washington memorial tree plantings at Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia, and also the first annual Ohio Valley Arbor Day celebration. Early in the morning over 150 hikers went on a bird walk through the park. In the afternoon came a concert by the Triadelphia District high school band, followed by a processional and a musical program. Each child present was given a small living tree, the gift of Crispin Oglebay for planting at his home or elsewhere, and there was a tree planting ceremony and dedication. The Honorable Martin L. Davey of Kent, Ohio, was the main speaker at the dedication. The day marked the opening, for the first time this season, of the park's nature museum.

**Westchester County's Recreation Report.**—The 1931 report of the Westchester County, New York, Recreation Commission, which since its organization has been building up a program of art, music and drama, proves how effectively such activities may be fostered in a municipal recreation program. The report deals specifically with the expansion of the work done by the Westchester Choral Society in the presentation of the annual County music festival; with the educational work carried on in cooperation with the public schools in the realm of choral, orchestra and band ensembles of school children, culminating in the presentation of a junior music festival; with the choral work for the Negro citizens climaxed with the spring song jubilee; with the county-wide activity in amateur drama leading to the presentation of an annual drama tournament, and with the institution of classes in the dance, which on June 3rd culminated in the first Westchester County festival of the dance. The report also tells of the rapid expansion of the Workshop comprising twenty-three departments of the arts and crafts. Many other activities of the Commission are described—the development of playground programs, the county-wide program of athletics, the Trails Association, the camps maintained for boys and girls and for mothers, and the rapidly increasing use of the County's center which is housing many of the County's civic, educational and recreational activities. A copy of the report may be secured from the Recreation Commission, County Office Building, White Plains.

**Playground Drama in Philadelphia.**—Philadelphia's playground drama program was inaugurated in 1930 by the Bureau of Recreation in cooperation with the Playgrounds Association, which has provided the services of a special drama supervisor. Since that date 167 plays have been produced with over 2,000 participants and always with capacity audiences. A children's theater has been organized with groups of from 25 to 65 in 18 recreation centers. Each center has formed at least three dramatic clubs, some as many as five, with members ranging in age from eight to sixty years. A theater workshop has been opened in a school and costumes designed and made. Two drama tournaments have been held—the first in 1930 for seniors and juniors with 265 participants in 35 plays, and a second in the spring of 1932 for seniors, juniors and children, with 300 participants in 46 plays. This year's tournament has shown a great advance in the selection and presentation of plays and a marked increase in interest. Training classes for drama directors and teachers have been conducted every Saturday morning and children's classes in creative drama and rhythms have been carried on every afternoon in different centers.

**Model Boat Racing by Adults.**—There is a group of men in Detroit, Michigan, many of them salt water sailors, all of them Cornishmen and most of them unemployed, who are meeting every Saturday afternoon at Bell Isle to sail the model yachts which they have made in their free time. These men are bringing to Detroit a sport very popular in England. The racing rules are few. No boat of over 30 inches may be used and the length of the tacking pole must not exceed 6 feet. Each vessel has a crew of two men, one of whom launches the craft while the other tacks it as it nears the side of the pool.

**A Strangers Club Does Its Bit.**—For a number of years Birmingham, Alabama, has had a successful Strangers Club fostered by the Park and Recreation Board. This particular group is now sponsoring leisure time activities for the unemployed and has organized five groups of handcraft enthusiasts. In cooperation with the Park and Recreation Board and the Church of the Advent, the club is providing a centrally located and comfortably equipped place where classes are conducted in basket weaving, dec-



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**Oak Park Believes in Playgrounds!**—“The argument seems to be not: Can we afford recreation, but: Can we afford to be without it. It is a gratifying fact that the general sentiment of Oak Park residents during the depression has been one of unquestioning acceptance of the necessity for supervised playgrounds. A resident stated at a recent meeting of taxpayers that he did not see how the community could function at all in the present condition



GEORGE EASTMAN  
Born July 12, 1854—Died March 14, 1932.

**G**EORGE EASTMAN sent his first contribution to the National Recreation Association in 1910. For more than twenty years he was a supporter of the national recreation movement. From his own personal experience as a workman, totaling figures eleven hours a day, he came to see the need for recreation and the place for music, drama, and the wise use of leisure in a well ordered life.

Through the Eastman School of Music and in many other ways Mr. Eastman gave of his personal thought and influence as well as his money to advance recreational life in America. Even with all the great responsibilities which he carried he found time for recreation in his own life. He was very clear that "what we do in our working hours determines what we have in this world, but what we do in our play hours determines what we are."

Mr. Eastman's hours of recreation found him hunting, fishing, camping. He was particularly fond of cooking. The movement for a more permanently satisfying plane of living in America holds much to the life and work of George Eastman.

of unemployment unless it had playgrounds, parks and libraries. A survey made by the Commissioner of Public Works this year shows that with the present population of 63,000, or 16,000 families, in Oak Park, and a playground appropriation of \$43,000 for 1931,

the cost of playground maintenance was \$0.05 a month; \$0.68 a year per capita or \$0.22 a month and \$2.68 a year per family. When one compares these figures with the amount spent on commercial recreation, it is obvious that an average family would pay as much as the entire amount it contributes to municipal recreation in one year for a single visit to a moving picture theater. This is a period when every economy should be made in recreational expenditures; but it is, too, a time when the desire for public retrenchment must be tempered with consideration for the greater public welfare."—Extract from annual report of Playground Board, Oak Park, Illinois.

**A Local Group Organizes a Playground.**—At a meeting of the citizens of the northeastern section of the City of York, Pennsylvania, on April 15, 1931, the Hudson Street Recreation Center was organized with a president, secretary, treasurer and executive committee. This group selected a site for a playground and decided to charge a membership fee of 25 cents in order to secure sufficient funds to begin clearing the ground. On June 11th the playground was officially opened with a flag raising and a parade. Last year the organization had a membership of 242 and funds received during the year amounted to approximately \$461. The ground has been equipped and a definite program of activities has been conducted with the advice and help of the Department of Recreation.

**Putting It Up to the Tennis Players!**—The Los Angeles, California, Playground and Recreation Department, through questionnaires circulated among the users of municipal tennis courts, is putting it up to the players to decide whether by the payment of a small fee they will make it possible to reserve the courts in advance on week-ends and holidays or will continue the present system of non payment of fees which usually involves a long wait for their use. In spite of the construction of many new courts, there is a crowded condition on the tennis courts, particularly on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays resulting in long waits for many players before getting on the courts. To serve the interests of the larger number of tennis players, the Department is willing to be guided by the wishes of public court patrons.

**Women of Detroit Again Have Their Day!**  
 —On April 8th the Department of Recreation of Detroit, Michigan, presented the tenth annual demonstration of senior women's activities, when 1,500 women took part in a program which included the following: mass singing; calisthenics and dance; a balloon drill; Russian, Irish, Polish, Dutch and Italian dances; a tap dance exhibition; combination drill; a marching drill; mass games, and flag relay races. This annual demonstration has come to be one of the outstanding events of Detroit's recreation program greatly anticipated by the women.

**A Recreation Program for Girls.**—The recreation program for girls and young women conducted by the Department of Community Recreation of East Chicago, Indiana, has made encouraging progress. During the past winter fifteen teams of girls—nine white and six colored each in a separate league, played basketball. The bowling league for women has also been very popular. Storytelling hours at the library have had a larger attendance this year than in any previous period. One of the storytelling clubs, composed of junior and senior girls has been engaged in constructing puppets, and puppet plays will be given at each of the four libraries.

From April 24th to 30th Girl's Week was celebrated with the following program: Sunday, Girl's Day in Church; Monday, Girl's Day with Her Books; Tuesday, Girl's Day at Home (list of games to be played in the home appeared in the newspapers); Wednesday, Girl's Day of Recreation; Thursday, Girl's Day with Her Mother; Friday, Girl's Day of Visits (trip to Hull House); Saturday, Girl's Day of Entertainment.

**A Novel Checker Tournament.**—The Lynchburg, Virginia, Department of Recreation and Playgrounds recently conducted a checker tournament for men. Many of the business men of the city took part in the contest competing for the certificate which was the award. The boards and checkers were issued by the Department. The playing was done at home, in business offices or on the playgrounds, scores being turned into the Department's office the day after the games were played. The winner kept the board until he was notified whom he was to play next. The tournament proved most successful.

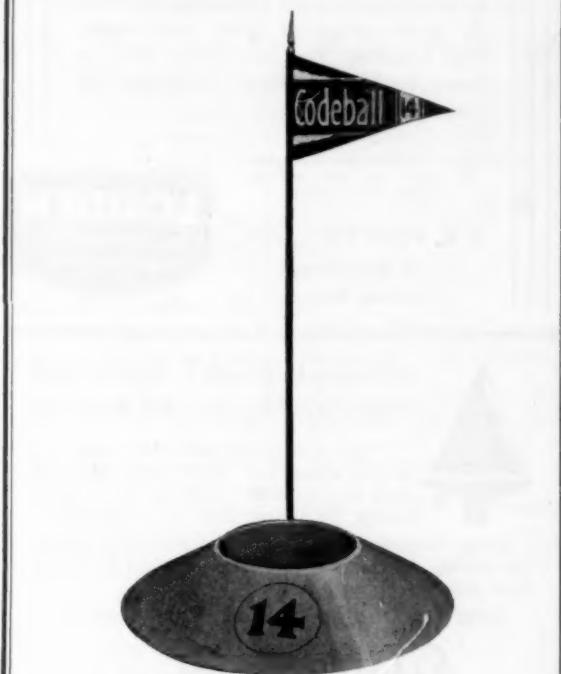
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Playgrounds in Mamaroneck.—Mamaroneck, New York, whose beautiful municipal park overlooks Long Island Sound, last summer conducted two playgrounds with varied activities. For the adults there were baseball, archery, tennis, swimming and quoits with the local Lions Club sponsoring a number of tournaments. In addition to handcraft, athletics and sports for the younger members of the community, drama played an important part. At the Harbor Island playground a story festival developed by the play leaders and the

### ROBERT H. WITT

The recreation movement has lost one of its pioneers in the death of Robert H. Witt who served as Director of the Lapham Park Social Center of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for twenty years, having been in charge of the same center since the day of its organization. Known as "Dad Witt," he was a friend of thousands of Milwaukee's boys, girls and adults. He cared deeply for the people whom he served.

children was presented under the title *The Old Woman in the Shoe Entertains*. *The Golden Goose*, *The Wishing Fairy Entertains* and *Sleeping Beauty* were also given. Dramatization and story telling were the features of the daily program.

### A Home for Hobbies

*(Continued from page 179)*

really can't think of stock markets and bank balances while trying to make your own cartoon version of "Skippy," or picture your favorite hunting scene in a creative art class! Wood working keeps your mind off personal problems too, for a mistake may ruin your foot stool or magazine rack.

Weaving, leather work, jewelry, all have their values, but for real recreation, give me a lump of clay! It's so friendly. It responds to your wishes but demands undivided attention. If you are angry or annoyed you can punch it and pound it and it never talks back; and if you make a mistake, as we all do, especially if we start thinking of our ever-present worries, we can correct the error or start over again without ruining our material or disposition. Several women with whom I talked as we worked intimated or actually told me of the recent upset conditions of their lives, sorrow, ill health, financial worries, and the really live-saving and life-giving values of self-confidence, relaxation and joy that they had received through their Workshop activities. "It's one time in the week I can really rest," one woman said; "You see, all week I lead such a hectic life, as do so many modern mothers. However, I go away from here absolutely refreshed, knowing I've really achieved something, although my work leaves much to be desired."

The Workshop director cooperates closely with hospitals, institutions, doctors and specialists, psychiatric and welfare agencies, keeping them informed of the activities of the Center and following their advice in aiding people whom they send. So many people, young and old convalescing from serious illnesses or operations, or handicapped through birth, accident, or disease; worried, unhappy unadjusted individuals; many dissatisfied with the rush and worry of this materialistic age; strangers; unemployed seeking relief from strain or preparing for new vocations and lastly, lonely old people — all find re-creative values in the Workshop.

We would not have you think, however, that this is the Workshop's only function, for although this phase is of utmost importance to the individuals concerned, it is the work with normal human beings which reaches the greatest number. Ambitious children and adults, art and beauty lovers, teachers seeking new material and practice, artists gaining inspiration and companionship, all find relaxation, companionship and real joy in the Westchester Workshop.

## All Aboard for the International Congress!

(Continued from page 187)

### Member Advisory Committee

Baron Takeru Yamakawa, a member of the International Advisory Committee from Japan, is a graduate of the Imperial University where he took an active part in several branches of athletics and sports. He is also a follower and participant in baseball and tennis. Entering the Government service he was sent to Chiba Prefecture where he was put in charge of the Educational Department. The Baron

is now Chief of the Physical Educational Department of the Educational Department of the Government. This section has charge of the promotion, throughout the whole country, of not only the physical education program through the schools, but also many phases of the more general recreation pro-



Baron Takeru Yamakawa, Japan

## Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Interest to the Recreation Worker

### MAGAZINES

*Journal of Physical Education*, May 1932.  
 Education of the Whole Man for Leisure.  
 (Summary of Dr. L. P. Jacks' book, by Arthur T. Noren.)  
*A Study in Volley Ball*, by M. A. Clevett.  
*Golf Basketball*, by Milton A. Orphan.

*The University of Michigan, School of Education Bulletin*, April 1932.  
*Physical Education and the Use of Leisure*, by Jackson R. Sharman.

*The American City*, May 1932.  
*Waste Places Become Beauty Spots*, by Elmer T. Peterson.  
*Present-Day Swimming Pools Achieve High Standard of Design and Operation*.  
*A Shakespeare Garden for the Portland Public*, by Florence Graydon Ragen.  
*City Acquires Historic Beauty-Spot by Gift*.  
*Regulation of Boxing and Wrestling Matches in Memphis*.

*Scholastic Coach*, April 1932.  
*"Just a Girl," by Ethel Perrin*.

*Parks and Recreation*, May 1932.  
*Design and Construction of Mount Vernon Memorial Highway*, by R. E. Toms and J. W. Johnson.  
*Frank Newhall Look Memorial Park*.  
*A Competitive Park Design*, by George D. Hall.  
*Geology As a Hobby for Individual, Community and Nation*, by Forest Rees.  
*Popularize Swimming*, by La Rue Finley.  
*Swimming Pool Sundries*.  
*Swimming Pool Developments of the Past Decade*, by Chauncey A. Hyatt.  
*Illumination of Recreational Areas*, by F. D. Crowther.  
*Camps and Campfires*, by Paul B. Riis.

*The Red Cross Courier*, June 1932.  
*Junior Profits from a Starved Play Spirit*.

### PAMPHLETS

*Second Annual Report—Department of Public Recreation*  
*—Lansing, Mich., 1931*.

*Subsistence Gardens in the Lumber Industry*  
*The President's Organization on Unemployment Relief*,  
*1734 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.*

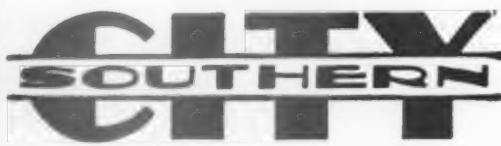
*A Suggested Community Program—Recreational Activities for the Unemployed*. The President's Organization on Unemployment Relief.

*Report of the Smith Memorial Playgrounds of Philadelphia*, for the Year 1931.

*Play and Recreation in Los Angeles*—A Directory of Recreation Areas and Activities.

■■■ The constant progress of a billion dollar field is accurately and interestingly reflected in the pages of "Southern City." ■■■

■■■ Here you will find news of the latest activities of public officials throughout the South—news of undertakings accomplished and plans for future activities.



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gram. Baran Yamakawa is also Chief Secretary of the combined organization comprising all the administrative officials of the Department of Education.

### Bicentennial Flower Gardens

(Continued from page 195)

the planting of the baseball diamond in creeping bent grass that is expected to form an enduring turf.

Requests for information and suggestions as to how best to proceed with school gardens have poured into the offices of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission since a nation-wide broadcast a short time ago in which the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, and the Honorable Sol Bloom, Associate Director of the Commission, made the suggestion to the vast radio audiences that gardeners this year make a special effort to have blooming flowers fill all vacant lots and unsightly places in honor of George Washington.

The garden experts in the Bicentennial Commission are being greatly aided in carrying out this helpful program by the American Society of Landscape Architects, by the United States Department of Agriculture, the Garden Clubs of America, the National Recreation Association, and many other allied organizations. The horticulturalists attached to the State Agricultural Colleges are helping greatly by suggesting lists of flowers best adapted to their own localities for quick blooming results.

### "Whoopie" Play Boats

(Continued from page 199)

heavy boys stand in the middle, or fasten in center and draw together with clamps. (Have all boards wet before bending). The boat must be caulked with oakum and lead or waterproof glue and painted with two coats of boat paint. We use orange and green with blue trimmings.

The following lumber is required: For the sides, two pieces of clear white pine  $\frac{7}{8}$ " by  $11\frac{3}{4}$ " by 8' cut according to Figure 1; for the bottom, one piece of red cedar  $\frac{3}{4}$ " to 1" by 20" by 8'; for the center brace, one piece white pine  $\frac{7}{8}$ " or  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ", dimensions, Figure 2; for the ends, two pieces white pine  $\frac{7}{8}$ ", dimensions, Figure 3; for the edges of the boat, 20 linear feet  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " half round pine moulding. Twenty linear feet 1" by

1¼" white pine should be made to fit inside the boat between the bottom and the sides and ends with four pieces ¾" by 6" pine for end seats and for cleats across the inside of the bottom of the boat. Three pieces 1" by 1" by 8' are used for shoes to run lengthwise of the bottom of the boat on the edges and in the center. One gross No. 8, 2¼" flat head brass screws are necessary for assembling the boat.

### A Rose Garden Memorial

(Continued from page 201)

and the test garden is an artificial lake of about an acre in extent, with the shores devoted to a rock garden and its waters to aquatics. This lake is surrounded on three sides by a paved drive, bordered with wild roses with a backing of evergreens and shrubs and known as the Rose Drive.

A hundred feet to the west of the memorial boulder is the lily pool. With its symmetrical outline and marginal planting, this pool is a beautiful central motif to the garden. It bears the name, "The Doran Lily Pool," in honor of Thomas F. Doran who took the initiative in the whole development.

The rose garden is completely floodlighted. This floodlighting system, the gift of the Kansas Power and Light Company, was constructed at a cost of approximately \$2,000. Visitors from all parts of the country have declared that they find a charm about the intense light and shadows of the night scene superior to the more diffused daylight as they play upon the moving water with its lilies and goldfish.

### Many Groups Cooperated

While the movement for building the rose garden was inaugurated by the Topeka Horticultural Society, credit is given to the Flower Lovers Club, the West Side Forestry Club, the Flower Show Association, the Oakland Forestry Club, the public schools and the Chamber of Commerce for cooperation in raising the necessary funds and carrying the work to completion. The cost to date has been \$26,000, \$5,000 of which is said to have been the gift of Mr. Doran. The skill and ability with which the garden was constructed and is maintained result in the 9,000 rose bushes remaining in full bloom throughout the entire season, with no bud, blossom or cutting removed without proper authority, in spite of the fact that there are no guards or police, and the garden is open to the public at all



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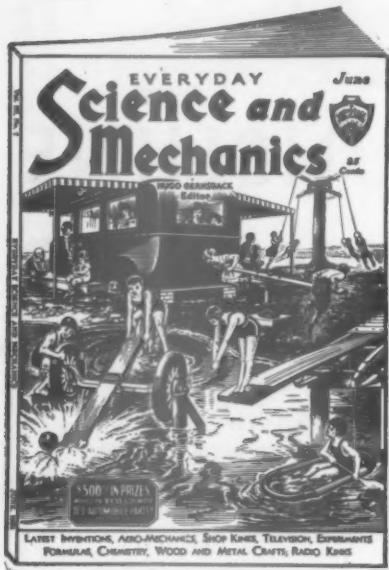
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hours of the day and night. There is but one sign in the entire garden. This is cut in solid stone in one of the pylons at the main entrance. It reads: *The Honest Need No Watchman.*

At the inception of this rose garden it became necessary to select a leader of executive ability, and it fell to the writer's lot as then President of the Topeka Horticulture Society to name Thomas F. Doran of Topeka to command. His initiative, executive ability and indomitable energy have been responsible in large measure for the creation of an elysium from the sparseness of the bare prairie in an incredibly short time.

## A Clean-up Campaign

(Continued from page 204)

5. Everything stored as neatly as possible when not in use.
6. Toilets clean and in order.
7. Chalk marks and other defacement removed where possible.
8. All cupboards clean and in order.
9. Rooms, lavatories, etc., properly ventilated.
10. Special rules governing buildings and windows.

### Special Activities

- (a) Additional effort to make grounds attractive. Economy and care in use of supplies and equipment.  
Flag flying from opening of ground to sunset daily.  
Bulletin Boards neat, up-to-date, and attractive posters.  
Enforcement of safety rules.
- (b) Special efforts re: champion athletic, swimming and other city-wide or special occasions.  
The items marked "a" and "b" for which graded points were awarded, included such activities as the following: athletic badge tests, community singing, orchestras, music memory tests, pageants, dramatics, holiday celebrations, block parties, citizenship activities, first aid classes, safety first campaigns, art activities, craftsmanship, self-government, shows, athletics, hiking, tournaments, picnics, field days, a playground circus, treasure hunts, wagon parades, and similar activities.

### Method of Scoring

Possible five points for each of the twenty numbered items.

Possible ten points each for those items marked "a" and "b."

# New Books on Recreation

## The Delinquent Child

Report of the Committee on Delinquency of the White House Conference. The Century Company, New York. \$3.50.

THIS report is a convincing statement of a new point of view toward problems of juvenile delinquency. The fact that about one per cent (200,000) of our children of juvenile court age actually appear each year in a juvenile court presents a serious problem, the solution of which lies in the understanding of the delinquent child and an attempt to remove or lessen causes of delinquency. The responsibility of the home, the school, the church, community, industry and the State is discussed. Recreation as a vital community influence receives important consideration. "Certainly the field of recreation," states the report, "offers great gifts of increased personal power, contentment and happiness. No other field quite equals it in certain satisfactions, if its entire scope is considered." All recreation workers will find this book of absorbing interest.

## Folk Festivals

Folk Dances and Melodies collected by Mary Effie Shambaugh. Music arranged by Anna Pearl Allison. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York City. \$3.00.

HERE is a collection of folk dances grouped for festival use with descriptions and music which should be exceedingly valuable for the teacher and the playground worker. Folk festivals, in the author's opinion, are best created to meet a particular situation. She has therefore described typical folk gatherings for various nationalities and has given bibliographies from which suggestions for other scenes might be secured. In Part VI are presented outlines of a number of festivals based on folk tales. This represents the work of students of the author at the University of California. The outlines may be used separately or as a group of scenes for longer programs. Helpful bibliographies are presented and music for a number of dances is given.

## Manual of Play Activities

Edited by A. D. Browne, M.D. Department of Physical Education, Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee. \$80.

THIS very practical manual of games, introduced by some definite, concise suggestions to teachers and play leaders, contains over two hundred high and low key ball, basketball or a playground bat and ball need be organized play activities in which only a soccer ball, volleyball, soccer ball, basketball or a playground bat and ball need be used. It is a program requiring little cost for supplies. Activities are classified according to the supplies used and are adapted to age and sex differences. A carefully compiled index for selecting activities adds greatly to the usefulness of the book.

## Swimming

By Grace Bruner Daviess. Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. \$2.25.

A book for teachers of swimming which presents methods of instruction and technique in a clear and logical way. Each of the standard strokes is defined and analyzed; common faults are pointed out and the correctives prescribed. Although the book is written from an intramural point of view and seemingly for girls, it applies equally as well to boys and intergroup swimmers.

## Periodicals for the Small Library

American Library Association, Chicago, Illinois. \$1.00.

In this book will be found an annotated list of periodicals which have proven generally useful in small libraries. The inclusions are based on the votes of over two hundred collaborating library workers who are in small libraries and conversant with the work and needs of such libraries. RECREATION is one of the magazines listed.

## Children's Reading

White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. The Century Company, New York. \$75.

THIS report of the Subcommittee on Reading of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection presents the findings of one of the most thorough studies ever made of the voluntary reading of boys and girls in the United States. It not only reveals the preferences of children and their reading habits, but considers the whole problem of providing children with beneficial literature and stimulating their interest in it. The book contains a valuable bibliography.

## Tap Dances

By Anne Schley Duggan. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. \$2.00.

"WHATSOEVER gives youth the idea that wholesome play in game, dance or other form is a legitimate, indeed, an imperative part of fine living is good education." Thus writes Dr. Jesse F. Williams of Teachers College in his introduction to this book of tap routines which is designed to supplement the material available on the subject for school purposes and to answer a felt need voiced by instructors in physical education who are called upon to supply entertainment numbers on programs of all kinds. The routines presented, Miss Duggan points out, are especially adaptable to recreational and extra-curricular use with suggestions as to costuming and the specific occasions which the dance may be made to serve. The music, arranged by Esther Allen Bremer, and the diagrams presented add to the practical nature of the book.

**Greek Games.**

Compiled by Mary Patricia O'Donnell and Lelia Marion Finan. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. \$4.00.

The organization of the Greek Games held annually at Barnard College since 1903 is described by two members of the staff of the Department of Physical Education who have been closely associated with the games during recent years. "Most of the readers of these pages," writes Agnes R. Wayman, Head of Department of Physical Education, in an introductory statement, "have seen pageants and festivals, track meets and field days; they have seen dance dramas and Greek processions; they have heard Greek choruses and read student poetry. Very few people have seen drama and pageantry, dancing and athletics, poetry and singing, processional and chorus, all combined into one large spectacle, with just enough plot to bind the various activities together and provide opportunity for the dramatic; just enough of the competitive spirit to give the whole, life and enthusiasm; with everything done to the end that color and line and form and beauty are so emphasized that the composite becomes an inspiring, breath-taking, student performance."

The book has been prepared in the hope that it will be of service to groups planning festivals, large or small. It contains much practical material regarding organization, lyrics, dances, music and other phases of the program, and should be exceedingly helpful. While the book has to do with practical details, something of the beauty of the games is glimpsed in the illustrations used.

**Parties for Grown-Ups.**

McCall's Magazine, New York. \$20.

Every holiday and every season has its own festivities. Here are suggestions for indoor and outdoor parties; for simple inexpensive parties and parties that may be as elaborate as you please.

**Tests and Measurements.**

By Irene Palmer. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. \$2.00.

This is, as the author states in her sub-heading, "a work book in health and physical education," and designed for use by teachers and students of the subject who are interested in progress. It is intended to interest them in the possibilities of measurement and to give them some bases for the evaluation and interpretation of tests.

**Extra-Curricular Activities in Secondary Schools.**

By Elbert K. Fretwell. Houghton Mifflin Company, New York. \$2.75.

"Largely within the past decade and wholly within the past two," states the editor in its introduction, "an entirely new interest in extra-curricular activities of youth has been taken by the school." As a result of this, the responsibilities of the teacher have been broadened, the morale of the school has been greatly improved and a far closer intimacy between teacher and pupil is the natural result. Dr. Fretwell's book is full of practical suggestions and experiences which will be helpful to teachers in their function as guides and counselors of youth, and many phases of extra-curricular activities are described including athletics.

**Character Education.**

The Department of Superintendence. National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street Northwest, Washington, D. C. \$1.80.

The Tenth Yearbook of the Department of Superintendence has been devoted to character education, and in this volume the difficult task has been attempted of presenting a discussion of character education as a function of the schools in a way which will promote rather than hinder such education. This point of view is expressed in the question, "How can we give conscious attention to character education without defeating its very end?"

In facing this question the Commission on Character Education, consisting of nine educators, has sought first to avoid presenting anything which could be construed as a proposed, definite character education plan. No scheme is presented as the way by which good character is to be produced, and no character pattern is charted in any definite sense. The position taken is that "character education consists of constructive reactions to life situations without thought on the part of the individual as to whether his reaction in a particular situation is one calculated to bring about his own self-improvement."

**The 1931 Year Book of the National Probation Association.**

National Probation Association, 450 Seventh Avenue, New York. \$1.00.

A number of well known juvenile court judges, probation officers, criminologists and leaders in other fields have contributed to this issue of the Year Book which contains up-to-date information on the treatment and prevention of crime in the United States. Of the five causes listed in the Year Book as contributing largely to crime and delinquency during 1931, lack of proper recreation facilities appears as the fourth. "The quest for new experiences and for adventure to offset the humdrum and often depressing influence of home environment is one of the impelling influences which drives boys and young men to associate with disorderly companions in groups or gangs. Supervised and properly directed recreation is needed for every community."

**A Error Corrected**

In a quotation appearing in the article entitled "As to Competition" in the June issue of RECREATION, Dr. W. V. Bingham was referred to as editor of *Child Study*. Dr. Bingham is Director, Personnel Research Federation, New York.

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# Education through Recreation

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- X. A Recapitulation

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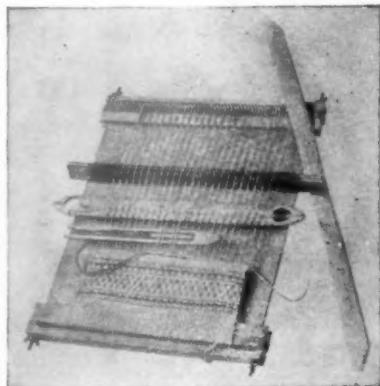
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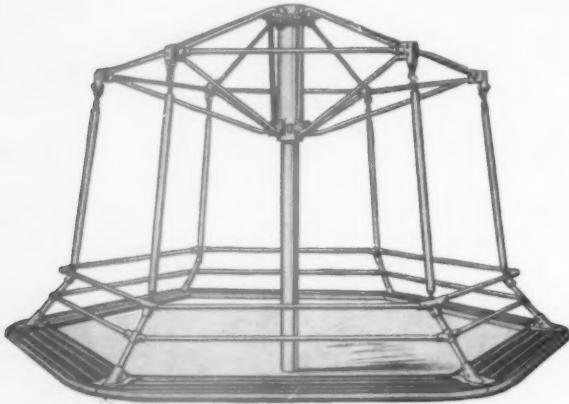


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